



Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

Italian Documentary on Che Guevara

FL131539 Havana Television Service in Spanish
0030 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Documentary: "When I Think of Che," made on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Che Guevara's death, and based on an interview granted by Fidel Castro to Italian journalist Gianni Mina on 28 June—place not given]

[Text] [Video begins showing numerous stills of Che Guevara alone and with Fidel Castro while music and Castro's voice is heard in the background] It was hard for me to accept the idea that Che was dead. I have dreamt many times—I have told people about the things that I have dreamt—that I am talking with him, that he is alive. I have the impression of a permanent presence of Che because of what he stood for, because of his personality, his behavior, his principles. He had a large number of really exceptional qualities. [caption reads: "Here you are gentlemen, present"] [Video shows Castro seated, speaking to someone off camera]

[Castro] The extraordinary thing about Che is that he was not Cuban, he was Argentine. When we met in Mexico, he had been working as a doctor in Guatemala. He was very enthused with Guatemala's political process, with the agrarian reform; he witnessed the U.S. intervention, he suffered very much over all that. It was something he had inside. [Video shows shots of Mexican independence monument, Chapultepec park and lake, and more stills of Guevara] He joined us right away. He said he joined us the first time we held a conversation.

[Video shows old film clip of Castro reading in front of microphones from letter written by Che Guevara:] Fidel, at this time I remember many things. I remember when I met you at Maria Antonia's house, when you suggested I come here; I remember all the tension in getting ready. One day I was asked who should be notified in case of death. The real possibility of that happening hit us all. We later learned that it was true, that in a true revolution, one triumphs or dies.

[Video again shows Castro sitting speaking to someone off camera] He tried to climb the Popocatepetl almost every week. He never reached the top, but he attempted it every week. [Still of Popocatepetl volcano shown] He suffered from asthma; he had that limitation. He made a heroic effort to climb that volcano. Although he could never reach the top, he never stopped trying to climb it once more. That also shows what kind of character he had.

He was our doctor. He went as a doctor because he had those limitations. No one imagined him as a soldier because he was such an intellectual. He was a great soldier. [Old footage and photographs continue to be

interspersed showing Guevara with former Cuban guerrilla fighters on Sierra Madre while Castro continues speaking] He was very impulsive, very courageous, very daring, and sometimes reckless. Che was always the first to volunteer for any mission. He also volunteered for the most difficult actions, he suggested it in the middle of combat. He was extremely unselfish and altruistic. This was not his fatherland. He joined us and every day he was willing to give his life for the revolution.

[Old video clip shows Guevara speaking into a hand-held microphone] [Guevara] Every month—we have been on the Sierra Maestra for 16 months already—journalists from all over the world have come and they have been interested in, say, the anecdotes of this guerrilla war. Today, I take the opportunity a Cuban journalist's visit gives me to send, to the Cuban people, the first greetings I am able to send. I have chosen to defend the Cuban people, even though I have only gotten to know them through the deeds and thoughts of our chief, Fidel Castro.

[Castro] They had two different personalities even though they loved and respected each other very much. Camilo liked to joke a lot. He was always smiling. He was very daring, very intelligent—he was less of an intellectual than Che, but he was also an excellent chief who did not give the enemy a chance. He was very courageous but was not reckless as Che was. Che looked like a man who sought death. Camilo defied death, he was not afraid of death, but he was not reckless. Those are two differences between them. They loved each other very much.

I would use the cadres according to the importance of the mission. When a cadre acquired more skills, more experience, then I would take new cadres so that they would learn and develop. In a war you cannot constantly take cadres into dangerous missions because you lose the cadre at one time or another. We had to protect cadres very much, preserve them. They wanted to do things and we took the task of preserving them as much as possible and using them in the most important missions. I rotated the men a lot in those kinds of tasks and truly believe that without that policy Che would not have lasted through the war. He wanted to go to South America. It was an old idea of his. When he joined us in Mexico he did so unconditionally. However, he did ask for one thing. He said: All I ask is that if I should decide to go to Argentina—his country—to fight after the revolution triumphs, that I be allowed to go. That no reasons of state will hinder my decision. And I promised him this. There was still a long way to go. First we had to win the war and then we would have to see who survived the war. His chances of surviving were not good because of his recklessness; however, this was all he asked. Once in a while he would remind us of our promise. He reminded us of our promise while we were in the Sierra Maestra. We planned ahead for this.

After he acquired all his experience on the Sierra Maestra, his enthusiasm for making a revolution in South America, and in his own country, grew. After experiencing very difficult times with us—we had to rebuild our

army in order to carry out our struggle—he developed a great faith in the possibilities of a revolutionary movement in South America. When I speak of South America I am actually talking of the southern areas of South America. We had promised to respect his decision and I always told him that he should not worry because we would keep our word. [Several video clippings of Guevara riding in a car and speaking from a podium]

[Castro] When the revolution triumphed there were many tasks to carry out and all sorts of problems to resolve. We had political problems, problems with the uniting of our forces, state and economic problems. We had to confront all the tasks of a victorious revolution where nothing of the former state had remained. [Still of Fidel and Raul Castro when they were young]

[Video of Che speaking from a podium] [Guevara] There is still much to be done here. There is still much to be done all over the country. However, we must do all this with our daily work. In order to do this, we have many tasks ahead. However, there are two very important tasks. We must make sure that we work and produce every day. We must also work in other areas that do not directly involve production. It is just as important to work with a machine and produce as much as we can as it is to take good care of the citizen who visits any of our stores, or restaurants, or for a doctor to attend, with love and much interest, all those patients placed in his care. The idea of working must be on our daily agenda.

[Castro] Che was appointed to the Ministry of Industry. He was a very methodical worker. He also held several other posts. Every time we needed a serious man to hold an important office, Che would offer to do it. He was appointed National Bank director during the days when those technicians, who were specialized in banking but not politically consistent, abandoned the country. It was then that he was appointed president of the National Bank. Jokes and anecdotes followed this appointment. People would say that we had asked for an economist and Che had volunteered and when I asked him if he was an economist he said: No, I am a communist.

We were just starting our struggle inside the country and the rightist sectors accused Che of being a communist and other things. However, Che always had great authority; he brilliantly carried out every assignment he received. He worked hard and got his first experience with the nationalization of the industry. He worked hard at organizing production, implementing production control measures, and he was one of the pioneers in the area of voluntary work. He participated in almost every activity, and he was very good in all he did. He was an example in all that he did. [Video of Fidel Castro working in a factory, riding a tractor, and talking to workers]

[Video of Che speaking] [Guevara] Voluntary work is the real expression of a communist attitude in face of work in a society where the main means of production are

social property. It is the example of the men who love the proletarian cause and who do their voluntary work during their hours of recreation and rest, men who unselfishly fulfill the tasks of the revolution. Voluntary work is a school that creates awareness, it is the effort made within a society, for the society. It is the contribution of each man, or group, toward the creation of an awareness that allows us to speed up the process of transition toward communism. [Video of Che speaking at a factory, carrying sugarcane in the fields, handing out diplomas, and speaking from a podium]

[Castro] That is the way he spent the first years following the triumph of the revolution. He later began to feel a certain impatience to fulfill his old plans and ideas. I think that time influenced much in this. He realized that special physical conditions were necessary for all this. He felt he was capable of doing it, and he was truly at the peak of his mental and physical conditions. He had many ideas based on the experience he had acquired in our country. He had ideas on what should be done.

[Video of Guevara speaking from a podium] Today there is a new spirit in the country. A new happiness for all the Cuban people has been regained. The Cuban people have also achieved a new sense of being and they experience this on a daily basis. They have forged their own freedom and they treat this freedom as something that belongs to them, as something that they conquered, as something they won with their blood and sweat, a freedom won with uninterrupted struggle. The Cuban people have the growing satisfaction of knowing that Cuba's name is being repeated throughout the Latin American countryside, and throughout other countries of the world that are struggling for their freedom. Cuba's name always represents the same thing. It is the image of what can be achieved by means of a revolutionary struggle, the hopes for a better world; and the fact that it is worthwhile to risk one's life, make the sacrifice of death on the battlefields of all the continents of the world, in order to achieve this.

[Castro speaking to someone off the camera] From our own experience I had learned that the early phase of a process, like the one Che was bent on, was not easy. I felt that what he was planning called for perfect timing. Therefore, we told him that he should not become impatient, that he still needed some time. He wanted to go out from the very first day and do it all.

[Stills of Che Guevara] [Guevara] The statue in honor of Lumumba—today destroyed, but tomorrow rebuilt—also reminds us of the tragic history of that martyr of the world's revolution. It reminds us that we cannot trust imperialism, not even a little bit, absolutely nothing.

[Still of a map of Africa] [Castro] By that time intervention in the Congo, today known as Zaire, had taken place. Lumumba had died and an armed movement had developed in Zaire. The revolutionary movement asked us for help. They asked us to send instructors on an

internationalist mission. [Stills of Che Guevara in Africa] Since Che was still waiting for the right time to leave, I suggested that he further develop his experience and I appointed him to lead the group of men who were being sent to help the revolutionaries in Zaire. Approximately 100 men were sent to Zaire and they remained there for several months.

Our idea was not to go there and make war. Our idea was to send men to teach and help the Africans. However, that movement was just beginning. It had no strength or unity. Che then suggested that our personnel be withdrawn. We agreed with his views and we withdrew our personnel from Zaire. The conditions were not adequate for the development of that struggle.

Che had planned his stay in Africa to be a temporary one. He was waiting for the right time to go to South America but the situation had become pretty embarrassing for us. Che had already said goodbye. He had written the letter before he left and he left the country quietly, we could even say that it was a clandestine departure. We kept the letter and this unleashed many rumors, and at times slanderous statements were made. Some people even said that Che had disappeared, that he had died, that there were differences between us. We took that downpour of rumors and intrigue in silence. We did this in order to protect the mission that he wanted to fulfill, and to protect those who were going with him.

After leaving Zaire Che went to Tanzania and then to a socialist country in Europe. He was marking time. He did not want to return to Cuba. He was embarrassed. [Stills of Che Guevara]. The moment came when we had to publish the letter he had written. It was unavoidable. The campaign, throughout which we had remained silent, was beginning to hurt us. We had no other alternative but to publish the letter.

[Video shows clip of Castro reading another passage of Che Guevara's letter] Other lands of the world are demanding my humble efforts. I can do what you cannot do because of your responsibility for Cuba. The time has come for us to say goodbye. Rest assured that I do this with a mixture of happiness and sorrow. Here I have left my purest hopes to build and what I have loved the most among all my loved ones. I am also leaving a people who took me in as a son. This severs part of my spirit.

I will go to new battlefields carrying the faith you gave me, the revolutionary spirit of my people, the feeling that I am fulfilling the most sacred of all duties: To struggle against imperialism wherever it may be. This comforts me and eases all my pains.

[Castro sitting and talking to someone off camera] After the letter was made public—politically, this was an unavoidable decision—because of his very special nature, Che felt very awkward about returning to Cuba after having said goodbye. I persuaded him to return to Cuba. It was the most convenient move in view of what

he wanted to do. So he came back. Once again, he returned in a clandestine manner. He went into the mountains, a very difficult mountainous area, to train. [Video shows Che Guevara in the countryside]

He asked for the help of some of his old comrades; some old guerrilla fighters, and some new fighters. He asked for their support and he chose his own group. He talked to them and selected from among them and we authorized a group of experienced comrades to accompany him. Che's work ahead needed the help of these experienced comrades, of volunteers, who went with him. Che trained with them for months while the ground work was being done to transfer him, and his group, to Bolivia.

The day Che left I played a joke on some comrades. The day Che left for good I invited several comrades, our closest comrades from the party directorate, to attend a dinner I was hosting for a guest. Che was my guest. He was already disguised. No one recognized him in his disguise. [Still of man wearing glasses and with streaked hair] The day before he left, Che had lunch with other comrades here in Havana, and no one recognized him in his disguise. [Castro laughs] The comrades did not recognize him; I had to tell them that the man was Che. [Video shows a passport with the picture of a man]. As you can see, when he left the country he was really prepared; no one could recognize him.

Che chose the territory and he drafted his own struggle plan. He was very much interested in Argentina. He wanted to make a revolution in Argentina. However, back then we had no diplomatic relations with any of those countries. All those countries had joined the United States in its struggle against Cuba.

In the early days he had recruited a group of Argentines. One of them was an Argentine reporter, Masetti, who had been with us in Sierra Maestra. Masetti later founded *Prensa Latina*. Che recruited Masetti when he had planned his struggle in Argentina. Masetti, following Che's ideas, tried to organize a front in northern Argentina, in the Salta area. Masetti died on that mission. Che was a very sensitive man; he was committed to his comrades and the fact that he had planned this struggle and that some comrades had lost their lives in this attempt, strongly influenced his impatience to carry out his ideas.

Che had already studied the area and he liked it because it was near the Argentine border. He had studied the Bolivian peasant and he knew that the Bolivian peasant was a very quiet, discreet, and distrustful man. He knew that the Bolivian peasant was very different to the Cuban peasant. After Che graduated from school, he visited the area on motorcycle. He even went to the Amazon area and many other places and got to know the people. He knew of the problems the Indians were experiencing and

he considered these problems his own. More than once he talked to me about these people and what had to be done to help them. He knew that it would not be an easy job.

But Che had already learned from our experience, from our almost unbelievable experience after our early setbacks. He saw how a small group was able to reorganize and carry out a struggle under very difficult conditions. He had much faith in this type of struggle and in the possibilities of this type of a struggle especially after learning so much from our experience. So Che chose the place where the struggle should be based. In essence, I would add that no mistakes were made. Che tried to win over the support of organized forces, organized political forces. He was even counting on the support of the Bolivian Communist Party and of other forces. Back then the Bolivian Communist Party had been experiencing some division. The leftist movement, the Communist Party, had several leaders. He had already met with Secretary General Monje [Mario Monje Molina] and explained his plan. However, there were other leaders within the movement and this brought on some problems with Monje. Problems between Che and Monje developed because of Monje's attitude. I think that Monje wanted to give the orders and Che refused to accept this. Even though Monje was secretary general of the party and his country had been chosen for this struggle, there was no better man to lead the movement than Che. Other movements, and some Latin American movements, gave their support to Che's struggle. That was when the movement was actually discovered. For one reason, or another, the detachment was located when they were still organizing. [Stills of men with guns and radios] Monje was to blame to a certain degree; however, historically, it would not be fair to blame the whole Communist Party for this. Many communists joined Che; the (Peredos)—excellent people who were proving to be very good cadres—joined and supported Che. They were really of great help to Che. The Communist Party directorate, even though they did have their differences, also tried to help Che. So if we are going to blame someone, we must blame Monje.

The army began to notice that something was going on. But other things were happening at the same time. Che planned a trip with a large group of men. He wanted to explore the area. Only the less experienced members of the group, the new members of the group, were left behind in the camp. However, that trip lasted many weeks. It was really an odyssey and in his diary, Che gave a detailed description of this trip. He described how they found themselves facing very high hills, rough terrain, and floods. They even had some casualties during that trip, some men drowned—one or two casualties were reported.

When the tired troops returned to camp after several weeks of being out, Che found that there were some problems involving discipline at the camp. But the worst part was that the tired troops—some of them were sick—

never had a chance to rest up because the first army raids and clashes took place only days after they returned to camp. During those first clashes they did not report casualties; there was no reason for casualties because these were experienced men. They set ambushes and with a few men they were able to recover weapons and deal heavy blows on the army. But I would say that all this began happening too soon.

After those first incidents another trip to explore the area was planned. They left the camp and they separated into two groups. Those two groups never again saw each other. Che did not take his medicine with him. The same thing that had happened on the *Granma* was repeating itself. He did not have his medicine with him and for him, being without his medicine was not easy. For months they evaded and fought against the army.

Che trusted the idea of unconventional warfare. He knew about unconventional warfare. When you are waging an unconventional war, the rebels can only depend on each other. They cannot expect, or receive, help from the outside. It is practically impossible to get help from the outside and the network that provided clandestine help had already been destroyed. Therefore, they were depending strictly on each other. Che knew that even though he only had 20 men he still had a chance of survival if he could only get to the place where (Inti) and (Coco Peredo) were very well known. He knew this and he was heading in that direction. However, the description of what happened, not only from Che's diary, but also as described by the Bolivian Army, is unbelievable. The clashes waged against the army and all that they did during those days is truly epic.

I think that Che was deeply affected when he learned of the death of the other group. We learned about the death of the other group from the foreign news agencies. Because of our previous experiences I knew that the news was true and accurate. They explained how Tamara, Joaquin, and the rest of the group had died. However, Che refused to believe this information. In his diary we can see that a long time went by before he admitted to himself that they had died. He thought that it was another army lie. They had already issued too many false reports. [Still of a newspaper clipping] When he finally convinced himself that they were dead—after they had searched for them up and down—he began his journey in search of a social base. By this time he already had several good Bolivian cadres. His move was the right move, he still had a good chance of surviving.

But I still think that the death of the comrades strongly influenced his state of mind. [Video of handwriting on a piece of paper] I think that he acted with a certain degree of recklessness. He would be walking along a path, stop suddenly and say: The grapevine [radio bamba] is announcing that we are coming. He meant that all the people were waiting for him. I knew him well and I think that, because of his nature, he was acting with a certain degree of recklessness.

He continued to advance and they came to a village in broad daylight. The village was empty. Finding an empty village is a sign that something is happening. The people can sense that there is going to be fighting. All the army, an army, had to do was wait along the path. And in broad daylight, the vanguard troops began their march up those bare hills. They were acting as if the army did not exist.

The vanguard troops fell into an ambush in broad daylight. Several men were killed. It was a serious blow. The group was also carrying some sick men. They were even carrying the sick doctor. Che insisted on carrying them even though he knew that this was holding them up. We did this on several occasions. We would look for a place where we could leave our sick men when we felt that they could not handle the journey. He must have been looking for a safe place to leave them. However, he lost his vanguard troops in the ambush; he knew that he had been spotted; he was in an open field, and some of his good Bolivian men had been killed. I think one of the two Bolivian brothers who had become excellent cadres had been killed. Che's situation was a very difficult one. For months he had evaded the army troops; for months he had carried out epic actions fighting against the army troops; however, he now found himself facing a very difficult situation. He had been spotted, attacked, and wounded. His rifle was destroyed and he was taken prisoner.

Something must have affected him strongly. This disregard for death that he began to feel. There were times when he challenged death. In view of their situation, they should have advanced with more caution. He should not have used the roads, he should have looked for other places, march at night. Had they been ambushed at night, they would not have suffered so many casualties. They would have been able to spot the enemy; they would have seen a light, something. I think that something in his nature had much to do at that moment. I would even add that when they were marching along that path, when he still had 20 men and his Bolivian cadres, they still had a chance of surviving and of developing the guerrilla movement. [Video of people in the streets, men in uniform are seen firing and waving their weapons while voice-over praises centuries of struggle waged by liberation movements]

[Castro] We believed in what he was doing and we felt that he could achieve his goal. I have always said that success or failure do not determine whether the path followed was correct or mistaken. We could all have died in our struggle; we were near death many times. Had we died, many people would have said that we died because we chose the wrong path. I do not think that dying would have meant that we had chosen the wrong path. I believe that the path was the correct one, but there are many factors that influence the outcome of a situation, even luck. We survived the early days of our struggle almost by a miracle. However, this would be another long story for me to tell. But under those circumstances we cannot say that success is the yardstick for measuring whether

one was right or wrong. Other factors also can also influence the results. I do not question the rightness of Che's methods. What I am trying to say is that I would have liked it better if he would have stayed out of the early stages of the struggle. It is a very risky phase of the struggle. I would have liked to see him join the struggle as a political and military leader, as a strategist in a movement that had surpassed that phase.

Che and I had excellent relations. We were friends and we trusted each other. Che paid much attention to my ideas. We were friends, and we trusted each other, until the very end. But he had his goals and it was not up to us to stop him. This would have gone against the type of relations we had. We could not stop him for reasons of state, nor could we impose our ideas on him. What we did was help him. We helped him in something that we felt was possible; we would not have been able to help him had his goal been impossible or had we not believe in what he was doing. Had this been the case, it would have been our duty to tell him that what he wanted to do was impossible and that we could not sacrifice comrades in this task. But he did what he did, and I believe in what he did.

We still do not know what they did with Che's body. We do not know where Che's remains are. Many of his personal belongings have been found; we know, from both sides, all that happened, but no one knows where Che is buried. They wanted Che to disappear; furthermore, the yankees wanted Che to disappear. Despite all this, Che became a very big symbol for the whole world. He is the perfect example of the revolutionary, exemplary, and brave man. I would add that Che became a unique example of the fighting and revolutionary man of the third world, perhaps even of the industrialized world.

[Video of an old video of a young Castro speaking from a podium] [Castro] If we could choose how we would like our revolutionary fighters, our militants, our men, to be, then without hesitation we should say: We want them to be like Che. If we were to choose how we would like the our future generations to be, then we should say: We want them to be like Che. If we were to say how we want our children educated, then without hesitation we should say: We want them to be educated within the spirit of Che. If we want to follow the example of a man, of a man who did not belong to these times—an example of the man of the future, I wholeheartedly say that this man, without a single stain on his conduct, attitude, and actions, that example of man, is Che. If we could choose how we would like our children to be, then, we must wholeheartedly, and with revolutionary spirit, say that we want them to be like Che. [Stills of Che Guevara]

Rodriguez Attends CEMA Meeting in Moscow
FL131613 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish
1200 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has arrived in

Moscow to attend the 43d special meeting of the highest-level of CEMA leaders, which began today in Moscow. This meeting of the CEMA Council, which is the highest organ of that body, will end tomorrow, wednesday.

Almeida Meets With DPRK President Kim Il-song
FL131606 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish
1200 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] DPRK President Kim Il-song has received in Pyongyang the Cuban delegation headed by commander of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo of the Central Committee.

Almeida, vice president of the Council of State and chairman of the National Party Control and Review Committee, has been visiting the DPRK for the past 2 weeks. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Awarded DPRK Decoration
FL121443 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish
1200 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque has been decorated with the DPRK's Order of Friendship, First Class, during a ceremony held at the (mausode) Palace of Congresses. The award was bestowed on Almeida, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, through a decree of the DPRK's Central People's Committee signed by President Kim Il-song.

Almeida received this order for his active support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for his contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries, the decree states.

DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol, who presented the highly regarded award to Almeida, later received the Cuban delegation and told them the Korean people have deep esteem for comrade Fidel and view the Cuban revolutionary cause as their own.

Vice Minister Speaks at GEPLACEA Meeting
FL131450 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish
1200 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] The 23d meeting of the GEPLACEA [Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries] will continue it's sessions today.

During yesterday's opening session, Antonio Rodriguez Maurell, vice minister of the Cuban Council of Ministers, said diversification of the sugar industry is the response that should be given to the challenge faced by that industry. He stressed that the current low prices of corn syrup indicates the inevitable need to advance in this direction.

For his part, Eduardo de la Torre, GEPLACEA executive secretary from the Dominican Republic, said that increased sugar prices are not expected in the international market. He said the fundamental cause of falling prices is due to reduced U.S. imports and EEC subsidies for sugar beet producers in their countries. De la Torre said that currently, sugar prices in the international market represent half their production cost.

Cienfuegos To Hold Military Exercises
FL131709 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish
1200 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] A territorial defense exercise called 5 September will be held in Cienfuegos Province during the second half of November. The exercise is part of the territory's activities to achieve the condition of ready for the defense, second stage. Some of the tasks that will be fulfilled in the exercise will emphasize the role of different combative groups and develop specific functions with the MTT [Territorial Troops Militia] and production and defense brigades, as well as other defense elements in the province.

In addition, the exercise will be of an integral nature and will include the participation of the defense councils and chiefs of staff and 50 percent of each municipality's defense zone, as well as the mobilization of units and combat groups.

Haiti

Christian Democratic Leader Shot Dead

Volel Hit by Two Bullets

*FL131559 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in French
1514 GMT 13 Oct 87*

[Monitored in progress]

[Text]...of his clients, in jail since July.

According to witnesses, as Yves Volel [leader of the Christian Democratic Assembly] was getting ready to address foreign journalists in English in front of the Criminal Investigations Department office, he was attacked and then shot down by police in civilian clothing.

Volel's body was lying on the pavement. We do not know whether or not he had been shot fatally. No journalists were allowed to approach the body.

However, according to a flash over Radio Nationale a few minutes ago, Yves Volel is dead, having been hit by two bullets, one of which was to the back of the neck.

'Confrontation' With Police

*FL131748 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French
1600 GMT 13 Oct 87*

[Text] Before ending this newscast, we are going to read for you a press release from the general headquarters of the Port-au-Prince police.

The Port-au-Prince police advise that, following the statement he made over radio this morning, former Lieutenant Yves Volel did indeed appear accompanied by a group of armed individuals before the general headquarters at approximately 1000 [1400 GMT] to proceed to the release by means of force of one of his proteges.

After a 10-minute harangue, a shot was fired as a starting signal. There was an exchange of fire. Yves Volel, who was carrying a Colt 45 pistol, serial number 21609, was killed during the confrontation.

The police are actively pursuing an investigation with a view to finding the criminals who were in his hire.

[signed] Gregoire Figaro, Haitian Armed Forces, Chief of Police of Port-au-Prince.

Details of Shooting

*FL132041 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French
1600 GMT 13 Oct 87*

[Excerpts] Shots were heard coming from the direction of the Criminal Investigations Department this morning shortly before 1100. Attorney Yves Volel, head of the Christian Democratic Assembly [RDC] had invited the press to accompany him to the department this morning.

Volel intended to demand information, or rather, the release of Jean Raymond Louis, whom Volel said has been under arrest at the Criminal Investigations Department for over a month without appearing in court.

When our reporter arrived on the scene, there was shooting around the Criminal Investigations Department, and he had to take shelter. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Thank you, Ketly. We need no longer say "reportedly." RDC leader Yves Volel was killed today in front of the Criminal Investigations Department. He was shot in the head. [passage omitted] As he had announced he would do, Mr Volel appeared in front of the department, where in the presence of journalists, he began making a speech in favor of Jean Raymond Louis, and asking everyone to support him in his attempt to see to it that the rights of Haitian citizens are respected.

Just as he was about to repeat his speech in English for the representatives of the foreign press, several shots were heard, sowing panic among the many people present.

Volel had announced his intention to meet with Criminal Investigations Department authorities after his speech, for a legal follow-up to the Jean Raymond Louis case.

Volel was a Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] member when he returned to Haiti. He was the party's legal counsel. After a disagreement with the PDCH's leader [Sylvio Claude], he decided to leave the PDCH and found his own party, the RDC.

Journalists were harassed during the incident and Tele-Haiti's equipment was confiscated by armed men in civilian clothing. Volel's body was taken to the general hospital's morgue at 1145, some 15 minutes ago. Thank you, studio. We will give you further details of this incident during later newscasts. Thank you, (Smoy). It is confirmed. [passage omitted] Let's listen to the statement he made to Radio Metropole this morning:

[Begin Volel recording in cReole]: This is Attorney Yves Volel. I am speaking to Radio Metropole. I need to explain to you that there is a Haitian named Jean Raymond Louis who was arrested over a month ago and who is imprisoned at the Criminal Investigations Department. He has never been brought before a justice of the peace, before the representative of the department

of the public prosecutor, or before any examining magistrate. He doesn't even know why he was arrested. They claim it has to do with politics. According to unquestionable information which I possess, they are beating him at the Criminal Investigations Department. The Constitution of 1987 states that all prisoners have a right to have a lawyer present during all stages of an interrogation. So I am going there this morning at 1000. Listen well! At 1000. To the police station. To ask them to let me talk to Jean Raymond Louis, so I can find out what is going on. He is my client.

So what I am saying here should serve to educate the Haitian people so they can learn their rights and so they can participate with us—with lawyers and with everyone who wants to defend the people's rights and support these people—in demanding that the Constitution of 1987 they ratified be respected.

So, this morning all journalists, the entire press is invited to be in front of the police station at precisely 1000—not 1015 or 1030. They should be there at 1000 exactly. [end recording]

[Passage omitted] After the incident, there was a slight panic in downtown Port-au-Prince. Many stores shut their doors. Those are all the details we have on this incident, for the moment.

Eyewitness Account

*FL132320 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole
1830 GMT 13 Oct 87*

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Yves Volel addressed journalists in front of the police station today and said:

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] I am going in there. I am going to ask to see the chief of police. I am going to lay the problem before him, so he can tell me what he is going to do about this case, and about all the other cases, because I have been told there are 44 persons in custody there. [passage omitted] As I know that the chief of police himself at one time had told friends that he was not happy about what was going on under Duvalier, [words indistinct] talk to him to ask him if he has forgotten how unhappy he was back then. The dissatisfaction that he felt back then, he must show today. [passage omitted] [end recording]

As Volel began speaking in English to the crowd, a few armed men in civilian clothing began hitting him in the face. Those same men fired, and Volel fell, killed instantly, by at least one bullet in the head. [passage omitted] We will listen to one eyewitness' version:

[Begin recording of unidentified man] Yves Volel said, I have one last thing to say, and I am going to say it in English. Meanwhile, I saw eight men in civilian clothing begin yelling, sort of mockingly: Long live President Yves Volel. Long live our president. And then Yves Volel got smacked hard in the face two or three times. They slapped him. And they fired. In the firing, an armed civilian—who is a member of the Criminal Investigations Department—shot him. I saw him with my own eyes. I don't know his name, but I don't think they are going to be able to say they didn't do it. I don't think they are going to be able to call it an incident. The others shot into the air, whereas that guy shot Volel. I think it was well planned. This is something very serious, for a lawyer who is there to defend a prisoner illegally detained, to get killed. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The body was picked up at around 1145. No journalist was allowed to approach the body. The equipment of many journalists present was confiscated. The equipment of Tele-Haiti's journalists was confiscated. The equipment was later returned to them, but the film that had been shot of the incident was not returned. It was kept.

Yves Volel, whom a group of armed men had almost managed to assassinate recently, was forced to go around wearing a Colt 45 on his hip. He had a permit for the weapon granted by the military authorities.

Volel, a former officer, had gone into exile during the Francois Duvalier regime, and had returned to Haiti after the fall of Jean-Claude Duvalier in February 1986. He had been a staunch opponent of the National Government Council ever since. Volel was a member of the front called Coalition for the Final Struggle, within the framework of the struggle waged to effect operation uproot cassava plants. The front was composed of Sylvio Claude for the Haitian Christian Democratic Party, Bernard Sansariq for the National People's Party of Haiti, Max Dubois for the National Haitian Unity Party, and Yves Volel for the Christian Democratic Assembly. [passage omitted]

El Salvador

Government May Decree Unilateral Cease-Fire

PA140333 San Salvador Canal Doce Television
in Spanish 0303 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Report by Regina Canas]

[Text] Deputy Communications Minister Roberto Edmundo Viera announced this afternoon that the government will decree a unilateral cease-fire if the guerrillas do not agree to halt military actions. The minister said President Duarte has already sent Msgr Rivera y Damas the list of government officials who will participate in the commissions that will continue negotiating a cease-fire and other points included in the Esquipulas II agreement. In this manner, the archbishop—in his capacity as mediator—will set the date for holding the talks. The government will propose an end to hostilities, within the framework of the political Constitution. He added that if no agreement is reached at the negotiations table with the FMLN-FDR concerning a cease-fire, the government will implement it unilaterally:

[Begin Viera recording] There is an agreement to this effect: The government will present a proposal, and if there is no agreement between the two parties, then the government will unilaterally enforce this proposal. I am not familiar with all the details of the agreement, but this is being worked on and it will be brought up at this meeting. As you probably know, this brings into play the military; therefore, it is very difficult for this type of proposal to be announced beforehand. Because of the very nature of the proposal that entails a national security problem, it will be announced at the appropriate time, at the meeting. [Words indistinct] establishes the role of the Armed Forces, which is to defend the country. If there are any attacks, the Armed Forces will have to defend themselves and defend the population. That is very clearly established. [end recording]

Viera also reported that the commission entrusted with negotiating the other aspects of Esquipulas II will give special attention to amnesty. The deputy communications minister availed himself of the opportunity to congratulate Costa Rican President Oscar Arias for having won the Nobel Peace Prize, which represents world recognition for Esquipulas II, he added.

Parties Reject FMLN-FDR Meeting Invitation

PA131448 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish
9 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] The eight opposition political parties that recently signed a document inviting President Duarte "to a dialogue without preconditions," rejected an invitation made by the FMLN-FDR on Wednesday to meet and discuss the country's problems in Panama.

According to reports, the rebel fronts sent notes to the leaders of the political parties inviting them to a meeting the rebels proposed to hold on Saturday, 3 October in San Salvador. However, this meeting had to be suspended because the FMLN-FDR representatives' arrival was delayed and they had to participate in the third round of dialogue meetings. At that time the political parties said they were willing to meet with the guerrillas. Subsequently it was reported that the fronts invited those same parties to meet in Panama but this time the parties declined the invitation, stating the "time was too short to hold such a meeting."

Dr Rafael Moran Castaneda of the PCN [National Conciliation Party] confirmed that the FDR-FMLN had "invited us to a working meeting in Panama to discuss the country's situation. This invitation had been discussed at a party meeting, but it was decided it would be inconvenient to attend because there is no agenda for the meeting." However, he added, "the invitation can be accepted if the fronts act in advance with sufficient time to prepare the corresponding agenda." The PCN leader said the opposition parties "do not refuse to meet with the fronts, but there has to be sufficient time to prepare an agenda."

On the subject of a possible meeting, the government spokesmen said such a meeting could be positive "in helping to reach an understanding and find a political solution to the country's conflict."

Paper Criticizes Dialogue Results, Communique

PA131809 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY
in Spanish 9 Oct 87 p 7

[Editorial: "How Should We Interpret the Communique on the 'Dialogue'?"]

[Text] Referring to the results of the third "dialogue" between ideological friends, the fish and the shrimp [not further identified], General Adolfo O. Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, termed as "ridiculous" the seditious groups demands: Change the Constitution, recognize them as "an army," and acknowledge their control over substantial areas of our national territory.

However, judging from the obsequious and reverent communique issued early Tuesday morning, which reflects the pandering attitude [celestinaje] established in support of terrorism, one could think something else: That the regime will resort to all its tricks to accommodate the "rebel groups," because the regime thinks its godfather's endorsement will prevent any error or, worse, an act of treason against the homeland.

This is probably what the late Vietnamese President Diem thought, but he was eventually murdered by his opponents.

The process started by the nunciature agreements recalls the scheming carried out by Venezuelans, Costa Ricans, North Americans, Mexicans, Panamanians, and "etceteras" during the months preceding Nicaragua's fall into Sandinist hands. Just 2 or 3 days before Somoza's ouster, Bowdler and his extras had offered to include the Nicaraguan Army Commanders in the new Armed Forces. However, when Somoza appointed Urcuyo acting president and the latter refused to violate the Constitution, the dogs were unleashed and the tragedy was completed. Anyway, perverse people never lack excuses.

Gen Blandon is right when he strongly and indignantly rejects the idea that the country's Constitution may be changed. This not only endangers the survival of vital institutions—which implies the survival of the Armed Forces and Salvadoran society itself—but leads to important questions: How would the Constitution be changed? What rights or freedoms will be established, because they are not specified by our laws?

We have referred many times to the fishes' pretensions, and we ask: What new ethics, what new injustices are floating around waiting to be discovered? [sentence as heard]

The extremely solemn and twisted communique issued early Tuesday morning talks about establishing a "less unjust" society. Do its authors know of any justice that has been left out of El Salvador's legal system? Or is it that justice has something to do with the people who, armed with nail-studded clubs, seized control of the area in front of the nunciature?

Thousands of Refugees Return From Honduras

PA131416 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL
in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Special report by Oscar Benancio Ramirez from El Poy, Chalatenango Department]

[Excerpt] In the same manner they left their homeland, 4,300 refugees returned today from Mesa Grande, Honduras with renewed hopes in El Salvador, which is still in convulsions and shows no sign of the conflict coming to an end.

According to UNHCR [United Nations High Commission for Refugees] Representative (Waldo Guisaldo) there are still 16,000 refugees in Honduras, scattered in various camps. Half of the refugees who began arriving at the border are children. Government officials are conducting a census which could last until tomorrow.

The refugees will be transported in approximately 100 buses to Las Vueltas, Copapayo, Santa Marta, and Guarjila, located in high-conflict areas in Cuscatlan, Cabanas, and Chalatenango Departments.

This is one of the largest operations of this nature carried out in Latin America during the past few years. [passage omitted]

Venceremos Reports Military 'Victories'

PA131918 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 1400 GMT on 11 October 1987 broadcasts a series of reports on FMLN "victories."

The first report indicates that at 0500 on 10 October, guerrilla units placed two mines in the path of a vehicle with eight soldiers of the Cavalry Regiment, inflicting five casualties and partially destroying the vehicle in Copinol, San Vicente Department.

The station reports that a successful ambush of 5th Brigade troops on the road from Tecoluca to San Vicente resulted in eight casualties at 1600 on 9 October. The ambush, which was staged with mines and rifle fire, also totally destroyed the military truck transporting the troops.

In reports from Morazan Department, the station indicates that the Arce Battalion suffered two casualties when it was attacked in the La Guacamaya area and one casualty in the Las Crucitas area on 7 October. Three more casualties were inflicted on the same battalion in the San Fernando area on 8 October.

A report from La Union Department recounts that "at 0800 on 9 October, our FMLN forces clashed with a patrol from the Conchagua Battalion for 90 minutes" in Nueva Esparta jurisdiction. It adds that one soldier was killed and four were wounded.

In a "preliminary report" from Cuscatlan, the station reports that on the night of 9 October, "FMLN guerrilla units captured enemy positions in Rosario and seized for our people: 3 M-14 rifles, 1 M-16 rifle, 1 G-3 rifle, 1 (?Czech) rifle, 1 PRC-77 communications radio, ammunition, boots, and military uniforms." The report adds that at the same time, other guerrilla units successfully attacked "a section of Military Detachment No 5 which was protecting the oligarchic installations of the El Copinol coffee mill located in San Rafael Cedros, Cuscatlan Department." The troops suffered 15 casualties and the coffee mill was set on fire.

FMLN Reports 5-9 Oct Battles in San Vicente

PA132005 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 0000 GMT on 10 October, broadcasts a series of 'war bulletins' reporting actions carried out in San Vicente Department.

The first bulletin reports that on 7 October, FMLN guerrilla units attacked a detachment of the Treasury Police's Libertadores Battalion in Tecoluca, San Vicente Department. The bulletin states this skirmish lasted 10 minutes, and two

Treasury Police soldiers were wounded. The FMLN troops withdrew from the area with no casualties. The second bulletin states that on 5 October, FMLN troops inflicted one casualty on Atlacatl Battalion troops, in Marquesado, Tecoluca, San Vicente Department.

Venceremos then reports that another enemy unit from Atlacatl Battalion suffered another casualty when the FMLN units detonated mines as the Atlacatl Battalion was passing by El Tablon village, in Tecoluca, San Vicente Department. This report adds that another unit from this same Atlacatl Battalion sustained another casualty when a soldier was wounded by a revolutionary mine, in El Marquesado, Tecoluca, San Vicente Department.

The next report states that on 8 October, at 1300, FMLN guerrilla units clashed with troops of the 5th Infantry Brigade in Haciendita, on the coastal road in Tecoluca, San Vicente Department. The FMLN troops inflicted two more casualties to the demoralized puppet army.

The station reports it has received a last minute report from San Vicente Department, stating that on Friday, 9 October, the demoralized 5th Infantry Brigade troops sustained eight casualties in San Vicente Department, when FMLN guerrilla units ambushed this battalion on the Pan American highway, 300 meters east of Valle Nuevo, San Vicente Department. This operation was carried out with three powerful Manuel Jose Arce mines, which were detonated while the troops were passing through this area of Valle Nuevo. As a result of this ambush, seven troops were killed and one was seriously wounded.

Nicaragua

Defense Ministry Reports Helicopter Downing PA131425 Managua Radio *Sandinista* in Spanish 1225 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Communique issued by the Defense Ministry's Public and Foreign Relations Directorate—date, place not given]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports that:

1. At 1530 on 11 October, an MI-17 helicopter with registration number 305 was hit by a U.S.-made portable Redeye-type anti-aircraft missile 18 km west of Mulu-cucu, Matagalpa Department. The helicopter was providing air support for troops fighting a contingent of mercenary forces.

2. The helicopter crew's fate is not known yet. They are Comrades Lieutenant Oscar Jose Canales Herrera, pilot; Lieutenant Francisco Ramon Pabon Oporta, copilot; Lieutenant Victor Dagoberto Pineda Canales, flight technician; and SMP [Patriotic Military Service] soldier Erwin Antonio Lopez Vargas, mechanic.

3. EPS search and rescue patrols are combing the area searching for the downed helicopter.

The Defense Ministry will soon give further details on the incident.

Contras Release 10 Commission Members

PA140212 Panama City *ACAN* in Spanish
0039 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The "contras" reported here today that they have set free six Americans and four Nicaraguans they arrested on 9 October and who are members of a Sandinist commission for "surrender."

The anti-Sandinist rebels said a patrol of the Kilali regional command, led by Commander "Nolan", detained Paul Didk, Mayorlin Lowin, a lady identified as Deceare, Pamela Ferrilong, Thomas Gjelpen, and Christophere Hedese. [all names as received] Didk is a photographer for a pacifist organization magazine in New York; Lowin is a member of a New York religious group; and Deceare belongs to an organization called Permanent Action for Peace. Ferrilong is a member of a Christian organization for peace; Gjelpen works for a radio station; and Hedese works for the *Morning News* of Dallas, Texas.

The Nicaraguans are Francisco Lagos, correspondent for the newscast "Here's Nicaragua" in Nueva Segovia Region I; and Eusebio Davila Peralta, Denis Hernandez, and Maria Teresa Castillo, all who are rescue workers for the Sandinist Red Cross.

On 10 October, the Sandinists [as received] said they had captured in Matagalpa Francisco Allan Gonzalez and Enrique Lopez Salinas, commanders of the Operational Support Base (BAO) of Kuskawas, and members of another "surrender" Sandinist commission. Other members of this commission are Captain Espiro Aguilar, Marvin Zelaya, and a priest named Blandon, from Kuskawas, but they were not arrested.

The "contras" report signed by Commander Enrique Bermudez adds that the arrested persons were released because of the current political process in Central America. They also warned that if new groups again attack in their area of operations, they will not be held responsible for what may happen to them. They also blamed the Sandinists for carrying out new provocations and endangering Nicaraguans and foreigners, particularly Americans who collaborate with the Nicaraguan Government.

Ortega Discusses LA PRENSA Reopening

PA091506 Bogota *EL TIEMPO* in Spanish
2 Oct 87 pp 1, 12a

["Exclusive interview" with Daniel Ortega by unidentified reporter in Managua, on 1 October]

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct—Commander Ortega, are you going to read *La Prensa* today?

This was the first question that this correspondent from *El Tiempo* could think to ask President Daniel Ortega after arriving at the Presidential Palace with Wilbur Landrey, president of IAPA's Freedom of the Press Commission, to have a conversation with the Nicaraguan president regarding the conditions in which *La Prensa* was being reopened.

The former guerrilla fighter and current president, wearing his olive drab uniform, smiled and answered: "I am waiting for it and am going to read it most carefully."

[Reporter] Are you going to buy it?

[Ortega] No, we subscribe to all newspapers here at the Presidential Palace.

[Reporter] Are you ever going to close *La Prensa*?

[Ortega] "We closed it 15 months ago because when the Reagan administration approved the \$100 million for the contras, Dona Violeta and the paper's publisher, Pablo Antonio Cuadra, who were in the United States at the time, approved of that measure, which was something we could not put up with. We were then, and still are, at war, and supporting the country's enemy is something that cannot be tolerated. Even though Dona Violeta told me she had not supported the measure, the version we got was that she had, and therefore we closed *La Prensa*." [quotation marks as published]

[Reporter] Why are you reopening it if there is still a war?

[Ortega] We are building a socialist society with ideological pluralism and we are not going to nationalize the means of production or the communications media. Moreover, since opposition voices are in the streets and we cannot silence them, it is better if *La Prensa* circulates in order to channel those voices.

[Reporter] Then there is no risk of your government closing *La Prensa* again?

[Ortega] First, we are allowing the newspaper to reopen within the framework of our peace efforts in Central America, in accordance with the Esquipulas agreements. We are fulfilling our end of the bargain and *La Prensa* is reopening today. Tomorrow Radio Catolica will reopen, and on Sunday a dialogue will be held between the government and opposition parties. Between 7 October and 7 November, three areas in the country will be demilitarized so the National Reconciliation Commission headed by Cardinal Obando may talk with the counter-revolutionaries who want to lay down their arms and take advantage of the amnesty law.

[Reporter] But you have not clarified whether *La Prensa* is going to open indefinitely without censorship and whether or not there is the chance it might be closed again.

[Ortega] We were afraid that what happened in Chile would happen in Nicaragua. As everyone knows, the newspaper *El Mercurio* was used by the CIA to destabilize and overthrow the Allende government. For this reason, *La Prensa* will be allowed to circulate freely and without censorship, even if it strongly opposes the government by pointing out our mistakes and criticizing us. We will rebut that criticism in speeches or in the other newspapers. But if, for instance, the Reagan government approves the \$270 million for the contras and *La Prensa* were to celebrate, this would be totally unacceptable and we would have to close *La Prensa* indefinitely.

[Reporter] Is this, then, a conditional freedom?

[Ortega] If the USSR were to attack the United States, and a U.S. newspaper would support that attack, I am sure the U.S. Government would close that newspaper. It is one thing to criticize the government and a very different thing to support foreign aggression.

[Reporter] Then is *La Prensa* not allowed to be friendly with the U.S. Government?

[Ortega] Of course it is; it can even print that it likes the U.S. system of government. But, I repeat, if it ever supported measures such as financial aid to the contras, that would be to agree to a foreign aggression and we would have to close it.

[Reporter] So, if the \$270 million is approved, you are going to close *La Prensa*?

[Ortega] Only if it supports the fact that the U.S. Congress approves or is going to approve the \$270 million. We are not going to close it because the United States approves that aid, but that is a situation that is probably not going to happen because with what Violeta said to me, and knowing her patriotism as a Nicaraguan, I hope and believe *La Prensa* is not going to applaud any type of aggression by the United States against Nicaragua. [Reporter] Are you, then, President Ortega, going to be the president of the first socialist country to tolerate an opposition newspaper?

[Ortega] We are going to build a Nicaraguan-style socialism. Here, and in Latin America, we cannot have a Cuban or Soviet system. We are not going to nationalize the communications or private property. We are not going to do away with the rich people or private property; we are going to work with them to help distribute the country's wealth.

[Reporter] Do you have anything to add about the reopening of *La Prensa*?

[Ortega] No, nothing else. By the way, how is President Barco recovering from his operation?

Five minutes later, Daniel Ortega, barely 40, with his olive drab uniform, left us, and when he said goodbye he affirmed that he was waiting for *La Prensa* so he could read it.

LA PRENSA's Violeta Chamorro on Amnesty

PA112144 Managua *LA PRENSA* in Spanish
8 Oct 87 p 2

[Article by Violeta B. de Chamorro]

(Text) We have said here at *La Prensa*—and I personally have repeated—that the amnesty decreed by the government should be total; in other words, it should cover everyone: the subversives, the persecuted, and the prisoners; everyone without exception, including the members of the government who have committed crimes and violations against the Nicaraguans' human rights.

This is my understanding of the commitment signed in Guatemala by President Ortega.

This same criteria has also been expressed by His Eminence Cardinal Obando y Bravo. For saying this, I have been told this type of amnesty would protect the criminals who murdered my husband, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, who were sentenced and are serving their terms. I have answered, without being an expert, that I do not understand how a political amnesty could cover murderers hired to commit a murder.

I do not know if what I have been told is a warning or a threat.

I have also said on various occasions that those condemned for the assassination were the perpetrators, because the masterminds are still free and their identity is not known. Neither the Somozisti nor the current government have demonstrated any interest in discovering them. Both have acted in a strangely similar manner regarding the issue: slow procedures, loss of files, etc. However, in case what I have been told is part of a maneuver to keep me quiet regarding the urgency of decreeing the amnesty, I will not surrender to that pressure; I said it before, and I will repeat it now: If to achieve a reconciliation among Nicaraguans and the peace that is to be based upon the release of prisoners held for political and common but related reasons (the true definition of amnesty), I would have to pay the price of seeing the murderers hired to end the life of my adored husband Pedro Joaquin go free. I am prepared to pay that price. The happiness of thousands of mothers, wives, girlfriends, and daughters of the prisoners; and the pleasure of having contributed to the fulfillment of "Esquipulas II" would fully compensate me.

'Yatama' Rebel Group Claims 3 October Attack

PA132140 Panama City *ACAN* in Spanish
1718 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The Indian rebel organization "Yatama" reported today that it attacked a radar station in the Atlantic region in Nicaragua.

"Yatama" (New Fatherland) spokesmen stationed in Tegucigalpa reported to ACAN-EFE that the 3 October guerrillas action occurred a few kilometers from Puerto Cabezas. The rebels attacked the Kambla and Puerto Cabezas military bases inflicting "many casualties" on the EPS. The clashes were ordered by Commander "Animal," and were carried out by commandos from the special troops, which have experts in light, semi-heavy, and heavy weaponry.

According to "Yatama" spokesmen, the radar is capable of monitoring the entire Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, part of the Honduran coast, and a large oceanic area including international waters.

Some have said this strategic military action is "important" because the radar was used not only to monitor intruder planes flights, but also to direct the Sandinist Air Force planes, which are bombing indiscriminately.

Ortega Congratulates Honecker on Anniversary

PA131417 Managua *EL NUEVO DIARIO* in Spanish
9 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Managua, ANN—Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega yesterday sent a message of greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the country.

In his message, the Sandinist president says the founding of the GDR is an important event in contemporary history that marked a turning point in the history of the German and European people. "The people have given evidence of a strength that has made the GDR a modern industrial state," Ortega pointed out, adding that these achievements fill the workers and peasants of that country with pride.

In his message, the Nicaraguan president reiterated the solid and firm friendship of his country with the GDR, and emphasized the efforts of both countries in seeking peace and the survival of mankind.

Panama

Noriega Says U.S. Relations at 'Low Point'

PA131634 Panama City *Domestic Service* in Spanish
1535 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] The Panamanian people's struggle is not one about men or names, but about generations and dignity. This statement was made by General Manuel Antonio

Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, to an international news agency. Noriega made this statement as part of the commemoration on 11 October of the 19th anniversary of the rise to power of a group of military men, foremost among them the late General Omar Torrijos Herrera.

Gen Noriega said: Men are not born with dignity but dignity grows in them as life goes by, and dignity is the strongest weapon Panamanians have. The Panamanian military man said the colonial enclave will be in agony until noon, 31 December, 1999.

General Noriega recalled that the beginning of the Torrijos phase was very difficult, but later, once guidelines had been established, the situation improved. Gen Noriega added: However, when a new U.S. Administration headed by Ronald Reagan came to power in the United States, confusing and contradictory elements emerged. It was a change of pitchers using another kind of ball. We, the batters who were on the bench, had to face a pitcher who had a new style, Gen Noriega said.

Finally, the Panamanian general noted that right now Panamanian-U.S. relations are at their lowest level since 1964, when Panama broke diplomatic ties with the Lyndon Johnson administration. He said that in spite of the people's prudence, the great common sense of the Defense Forces, and the combativeness and calmness of the president, the current pressure represents, without them [the United States] noticing it, a catalyst that keeps relations at a low point.

General Noriega also spoke about the Central American conflict. He said he supports the Guatemala peace agreements and condemns military assistance to the Nicaraguan contras; assistance that, in his opinion, does not contribute to peace.

Abadia Sends Letter to U.S. Ambassador
PA101631 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish
10 Oct 87 pp 31, 16

[Text of letter from Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias to U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis issued 15 September, in Panama City]

[Text] Republic of Panama, Panama City

Foreign Ministry, Letter No 584

15 September 1987

Mr Ambassador:

I have the honor of referring to your excellency's letter, dated 11 August 1987, regarding a solicitation by the U.S. Armed Forces to local contractors to **build houses** that will subsequently be leased by said Armed Forces.

I must inform your excellency that in reference to the explanations contained in the above-mentioned letter, my government has received official information that the project to build houses consists of a contract between local businessmen and the U.S. Government to build housing in national territory that will be leased to your excellency's government, with the specific legal status known as a "lease" [preceding word in English]. I based my government's answer on this point, which is being clearly outlined for the first time. We reiterate our decision not to allow this project to take place, as I warned in my previous note on this matter.

In order to avoid ambiguities and different interpretations of the current treaties between our countries, I will just say that the allusions to the absence of a consultation with the [Panama Canal] Joint Committee were solely intended to point out that the design and subsequent implementation of this project was not undertaken with the expected importance, and that my government had not been notified of the U.S. Government's plans to sign a contract of this nature in territory within Panamanian jurisdiction. Otherwise, your excellency would have received an explanation much sooner regarding the legal basis for the stance adopted by the Panamanian Government and its subsequent decision.

Considering the content of Letter No 034 [not further identified], which stated that "the U.S. Government knows of no provisions within Panamanian laws that would outlaw signing leasing agreements with local businessmen," I formally ask that the following information be duly provided, as I shall explain the nature of the prohibition and the relevant part in the **Panama Canal Treaty** of 1977 that compels the United States of America to **respect that prohibition**.

The second paragraph of Article No 3 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama states the following: "National territory can never be ceded, transferred, or alienated on a temporary or partial basis, to any other state." Interpreting our legal regulations, we must adhere to the guidelines contained in Article No 10 of the Civil Code, which stipulates that "the wording of the laws shall be understood with their natural and obvious meaning."

According to the dictionary of the Royal Spanish Academy, which is the highest authority on Spanish usage, the first definition for the verb alienate is as follows: "To convey or transfer to another the control of one thing or **any rights over it**." I have emphasized the last words in order to stress that our Constitution unequivocally prohibits the U.S. Government from holding a contract for the above-mentioned project whether or not the owners of the land are Panamanians because **no foreign state can acquire rights over any part of Panama's national territory**.

Article II [of the agreement] for the implementation of Article IV of the Panama Canal Treaty precisely and unambiguously states that the U.S. Armed Forces "will respect the laws of the Republic of Panama and will not participate in any activity disagreeing with the spirit of that agreement," and because the Constitution is the law of laws, the duty to respect it is inseparable from the agreements signed by our two countries and is thus an expressed obligation of the United States.

Therefore, I inform your excellency that the **Panamanian Government will not allow that project to take place and will take the necessary measures to prevent it from taking place.** This must be taken as a formal communication from my government to the U.S. Government.

It is important to point out that in the case of leases for certain houses located in areas where the United States ceased having rights, and in order to express our desire to interpret the principle of cooperation for the fulfillment and implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties in the broadest possible manner, my government agreed to a sort of hospitality arrangement with members of the U.S. Armed Forces. In that arrangement there was a unique expression of goodwill on the part of my government of the obligations it agreed to in 1977, but there was also a formal agreement established through an exchange of notes, the conditions of which were very specific and included the establishment of a brief period that ends in 15 days. [sentence as published]

I also wish to inform your excellency that my government considers that in accordance with the due fulfillment of the treaty provision that establishes an increasing participation of Panamanians in canal defense and protection, the housing needs of the U.S. Armed Forces should be less than they were 8 years ago and must gradually decrease during the remaining 12 years and 8 months of the U.S. military presence in Panama authorized by the Canal Treaty. By the way, in accordance with the Panama Defense Forces' responsibility to offer protection—as the valid treaties establish—during that time a group of houses located outside the defense sites and inhabited solely by members of the U.S. Armed Forces could very well become a target for terrorist actions carried out by enemies of the United States, your excellency.

Now, and after 31 December 1999, U.S. citizens can rent houses in the Republic of Panama by using civilian contracts and acting as individuals, with the rights and duties of individuals in accordance with the Panamanian laws in effect at the time of signing the lease. As citizens of a friendly nation, Panamanians have always had their door open for them [U.S. Armed Forces], as all the special considerations and deferences with which they are treated and the personal security they enjoy at all times demonstrate.

I hope your excellency will now understand that in accordance with the Constitution, this is my last word on the project we are discussing in the event my government is forced to use its authority to prevent it from being carried out. [sentence as published]

Mr Ambassador, please accept my most distinguished and highest considerations.

Jorge Abadia Arias

Foreign Relations Minister.

U.S. Embassy Official 'Caught' at Protest
PA131830 Panama City LA REPUBLICA
DOMINICAL in Spanish 11 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Colonel Charles (Chico) Stone, member of the U.S. Army and commander of the Military Assistance Advisory Group of the U.S. Embassy in Panama [title as published], yesterday afternoon was caught, for the second time in less than 2 months, participating in subversive activities.

Col Stone was seen in Boca la Caja, near Paitilla Airport, participating in a political demonstration. The commander of the U.S. Embassy military group in Panama was wearing a sports cap, sunglasses, and had not shaved in an effort to hide his identity.

Col Stone was detected by police units while he was giving instructions to seditious groups participating in a march.

This is the same Col Charles Stone, the same important U.S. Embassy official, who was caught on 30 August 1987 participating in a subversive march during which Armando Moran Nunez, a bakery truck helper, died.

Finance Minister Alexander Grants Interview
PA100120 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA
in Spanish 7 Oct 87 p 9c

[Interview with Finance and Treasury Minister Dr Hector Alexander by journalist Graciela Newmann in Panama City on 24 September]

[Text][Newmann] Mr Minister: Regarding the economic slowdown the country is experiencing, can you tell me how this is affecting tax collections?

[Alexander] From a general point of view, when the economy is adversely affected, so are tax collections. In other words, tax collections generally reflect the dynamism of an economy and also reflect a slump in economic growth. Therefore, without a doubt, tax collections reflect the economy.

[Newmann] What do tax collections reflect now?

[Alexander] Thus far, in June, July, and August, we have been able to meet our goals. How have we been able to do this? What has the Treasury Ministry been doing to meet these goals? I have always said the biggest part of the iceberg is submerged under water. Therefore, tax collections are the tip of the iceberg that is above the water and hence the smallest. We have set ourselves the task of accomplishing all the work, strategy planning, and actions necessary to attain our goals. This is the part of the iceberg that is submerged.

During the first months of 1987, we had a certain leeway; we reached an average of \$3.5 million over what was budgeted. What has brought about our present economic situation? This leeway has gradually diminished. However, we have been meeting our obligations, although not in the way we had before. It is very interesting to explain briefly how the taxes we collect are structured.

Twenty-one percent of programmed income is from sources extraneous to the system. What does extraneous to the system mean? We are talking about Canal Commission payments, income from merchant vessels, (although there can be domestic situations which also affect merchant vessels), and income from the Petroterminal. Anyway, 21 percent of the income from these sources is from outside the system, income which is not necessarily affected in the short term by the present situation the country is going through. In addition, 16 percent of tax collections actually have to do with last year's economic activity. For example, income tax from companies, dividends, supplements, etc. is income we are receiving this year and that actually reflects 1986 economic activity.

If we add these two, we are speaking of 37 percent of the government's income, which at this moment, does not really reflect the country's domestic situation. This point is very important. The tax collection system is much more stable because it is possible to isolate, at any given moment, a significant percentage of tax collections from the current domestic situation. That collection of 37 percent was conducted under favorable conditions. This helped us considerably during the first few months of the year to have leeway. During the last few months it also compensated for some adverse factors, the effects of which we are feeling now, and which I shall explain later.

However, it is worth mentioning that with regard to these domestic factors—the 16 percent which has to do with last year's economic activity—as soon as the liquidity of enterprises becomes affected by the present situation, the tax collections would be at stake and indebtedness could increase. Previously programmed tax collections having to do with 1986 economic activities could be affected by a liquidity problem in the enterprises.

Let us continue. Approximately 9 percent of collected taxes comes from autonomous institutions. As soon as I became finance minister, I told the deputy finance minister he was in charge of collecting taxes from those

institutions, because I realized the importance of those taxpayers to the public sector. In other words, I told the deputy finance minister to make sure their tax payments were up to date. That income could become affected by the country's internal situation, and there are indications of that already.

There is another 54 percent of the overall tax collection, which, along with the aforementioned 9 percent, is also affected by the current international situation. What portion of that 54 percent belongs to us? A warning and a reflection of a situation that has already affected us. For example, tax collection on imports for July and August 1987 is lower than that of July and August 1986.

In addition, we have noticed that sales tax collection has also decreased. We have not been fulfilling our goals recently for this kind of tax collection. Anyway, adverse effects like these are what I was saying we have been able to compensate for with positive factors, some which I have already mentioned.

As far as tax collections are concerned, these have been rather good; more than what we had budgeted. Other collections have followed the same trend. These are the ones I started saying gave us certain leeway and which we hope in these last months can contribute to compensate for the problems we have been having in other areas of collection. This is why we must continue taking administrative steps that will allow us to continue meeting these goals.

I see there is a high probability that we shall be able to meet our 1987 goals of 1.063 billion balboas. It is worthwhile to stress the importance of continuing to take steps that might not even be programmed with what I have budgeted as income, but that are steps that result in income allowed under present legislation governing the "role" of the Finance and Treasury Ministry. These are steps we use to facilitate and support collection goals. In other words, in tax collection there is a whole range of efforts and objectives, a whole series of steps we have to use as part of our strategy.

Consequently, there has been a whole strategy in tax collection management, within a "master plan," which, put into practice, has improved services to the taxpayers, creating awareness of their responsibility to meet their tax obligations. **"The Taxpayer Is Not Just Someone Else, He Is Part of Us."** For example, in 1987, we have taken steps that have helped strengthen his capacity to be able to attain goals. [sentence as published]

What can we say for 1988?

The longer economic activity remains down, the public can see much more clearly the adverse effect on collections. Thus, a greater percentage is influenced by an already reduced economic capacity. Therefore, lower economic activity is gauged by lower collection levels.

I believe the tax administration has a great challenge for 1988, and right now there is a team studying administrative steps we hope will be productive.

Editorial Calls for Tightening Economic 'Belt'

PA110153 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA
in Spanish 9 Oct 87 p 4a

[Editorial: "Facing the Crisis by Tightening the Belt"]

[Text] The overwhelming economic situation affecting our nation is no secret to any Panamanian. Furthermore, the situation will undoubtedly worsen with time. In facing this reality, which has resulted from the political crisis that has been affecting us for the past 4 months, the government has announced the implementation of a series of measures to confront the economic difficulties. Relevant government officials have not denied that fiscal revenues are expected to drop by the end of this year and the beginning of next year.

Without delving into the intricacies and possible effects of the announced austerity measures, we have no doubts they are all in line with the country's critical situation. It is not only the public sector that is feeling the critical economic situation's pinch. The mass layoffs in the private sector also indicate this sector is faltering. Even

though the drama threatens to lead everything to ruin, those responsible for the crisis are unrelenting. They are doing all they can to keep alive the factors that led to the conflict.

Government officials have not tried to conceal the seriousness of the situation. The people themselves can bear witness to its dramatic seriousness. The most negative consequences of the destruction—unemployment and poverty—are now visible. The crisis will affect Panamanians of all political leanings, social class, and sectors. Economically speaking, the nation's neck is being wringed both internally and externally. Under the circumstances, the best possible measures must be adopted to allow Panamanians to survive this crisis.

The initiative the government has taken must not be left at promises or at the planning stage. Until recently, the government was making new appointments and granting salary raises and other benefits totally inappropriate in view of the fiscal situation. We must end political favoritism if we want to weather the coming storms and recover economically. The government must set the example. Both the public and private sectors must tighten their belts. Caution and restraint are required regarding public services, appointments, and salary raises. The private sector may identify with the economic problem that is indiscriminately threatening all Panamanians, but this will depend on the way government leaders react toward the crisis.

Argentina

Government Enacts Economic, Social Measures

Utility Prices Increased

PY140148 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2341 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (TELAM)—New prices for public utilities and liquid fuels will take effect at 0000 on 14 October. Liquid fuel prices will increase by an average of 18 percent.

Electricity rates will increase by 12 percent for residences, and by 15 percent for industrial and commercial use. Gas rates for industries will increase by 16 percent.

The price of gas for residential use will increase by 10 percent beginning on 19 October.

The new prices of liquid fuels will be as follows: premium gasoline and gasohol: 1.67 australs per liter; regular gasoline and gasohol: 1.42 australs per liter; kerosene: 0.72 australs per liter; and diesel oil: 0.75 australs per liter.

Liquid fuels will have different prices in the Patagonian region. The new prices will be as follows: premium gasoline: 1.57 australs per liter; regular: 1.34 australs per liter; kerosene: 0.45 australs per liter; and diesel oil: 0.733 australs per liter.

Price Deregulation Resolutions

PY140153 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2348 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (TELAM)—The Domestic Trade Secretariat has decided to deregulate the prices of some goods and services. This decision will be made public today through six resolutions, which will be retroactive to 9 October.

Resolution 640 deregulates television and radio advertising rates, and confirms that, under the Radio Broadcasting Law, advertising time cannot exceed 12 minutes per hour on television, and 14 minutes per hour on radio. It orders radio and television organizations to report to the National Price Analysis Directorate any changes in rates.

Resolution 641 deregulates book prices, except those of elementary and high school textbooks.

Resolution 643 deregulates the price of ground yerba mate leaves from the mill and the price of roasted yerba mate leaves at the National Consignment Market.

Prices of sporting goods and costume jewelry (earrings, brooches, necklaces, bracelets, keyholders, and rings) were deregulated through Resolution 645. Sporting goods whose prices will no longer be regulated include

revolvers, pistols, shotguns, rifles, cartridges, gunpowder, archery equipment, hunting articles, boat sails, winter sport articles, telescopic sights, and diving equipment.

The price deregulation was also extended to tobacco products in their various forms through Resolution 642, which refers to tobacco leaves, shredded tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, and related items.

Salaries, Allowances Adjusted

PY140124 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0006 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (TELAM)—[Words indistinct] CGT [General Confederation of Labor] that a 12-percent salary increase retroactive to 1 October has been enacted, that the minimum salary has been raised to 350 australs, and that family allowances have been raised by 33 percent.

This announcement was made by CGT head Saul Ubaldini, following a meeting with President Alfonsín at Government House. Ubaldini added that the CGT Executive Board will meet at 1000 tomorrow to analyze the official announcements. [passage omitted]

Ubaldini added Alfonsín also announced that the labor laws that are being analyzed by the Senate will be submitted for study to special congressional sessions, and that talks will be held at different government levels, in an effort to consider the 26 points raised by the CGT, in order to meet the needs of workers, retired people, and pensioners. [passage omitted]

Ministry Criticized on Shevardnadze Visit

PY131314 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 87 pp 1, 4

[Article by Daniel Lupa]

[Text] Members of the "Atlantic group," comprised of UCR party members and officials highly concerned about the course pursued by the Argentine Foreign Ministry, have let the president know, both vocally and in writing, of their amazement at the ministry's handling of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit. Shevardnadze was not made to strictly concern himself with the discussion of economic matters. The ministry allowed him to comment on strictly political issues. Argentina, therefore, has, through its foreign minister, now become committed on certain issues.

A very important indication of this attitude, without a doubt, is the stance assumed by Caputo when he joined in Soviet criticism of the Strategic Defense Initiative propounded by President Ronald Reagan. The Soviets and their "fellow travelers" call the program "Star Wars." The project is the Western world's insurance against any Soviet nuclear attack on Western democracies.

In fact, the "anti-missile umbrella," designed by the Reagan administration, is an attempt to reconstitute the parity of forces with Moscow. The U.S. advantage in the field of atomic power stopped Soviet advances just after the world war, and restricted the possibility of Soviet expansion. This danger came to the surface again when the Soviets neared, and even threatened to surpass, Western nuclear capability; hence the need to strengthen the West's defensive and offensive capabilities. Over the years, the Western military advantage has provided the appropriate dissuasion against Soviet aggressive, expansionist, and imperialist designs. The breaking up of those defenses will mean the consolidation of Soviet world domination. The international chessboard does not leave much margin for alternatives. When Argentina sides with the Soviets in criticizing Western world defenses, it is taking a risky step which casts doubts on the allegiance of the officials who implement policies without consulting the country or Congress. These policies change the political position of the country in the Western world and move it to the defense of Soviet interests.

The "Atlantic group" gave the president "confidential report" No 95 on 1 October and discussed those issues. The report analyzes the appointment of Aleksandr Yakovlev to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and says that Yakovlev "is one of the most important, if not the most important, Soviet expert in political agitation and propaganda." The report adds that his appointment "constitutes an event without precedent, even for the Soviet Union."

The decision to promote Yakovlev was adopted before the July Politburo meeting and secured him "a virtual second place in the hierarchy" of the Soviet Union, only a step behind Gorbachev.

The leader of the Soviet tyranny is responsible for the "glasnost" and "perestroika" propaganda campaigns. These are the two political initiatives sponsored by Gorbachev as liberalizing illusions, similar to the ones used by Nikita Khrushchev to differentiate himself from the Stalinist apparatus, thereby enabling himself to dominate and reorganize it for his own benefit.

The importance Gorbachev places on "propaganda" has determined the promotion of Yakovlev—as Hitler did with Goebbels. He is considered a propaganda "strategist" having "great acquaintance with the Western world and the methods and methodologies to 'operate' in it."

The "confidential report" No 95/87 says that "the authorship of the propaganda plan that Yakovlev calls 'the new Soviet reality' directed to Third World countries is attributed to the party faction headed by Yakovlev himself. Shevardnadze's tour of Latin America may have been suggested after a close reading of Yakovlev's recommendations by the Soviet Foreign Ministry and Mikhail Gorbachev himself." The "report" adds that "it is not surprising,

then, to see the alarming propaganda achievements of the Soviet diplomatic offensive, which has even influenced the Argentine media, known for their 'pro-Western' tendencies."

Could this be a veiled reference to some "well-known" Buenos Aires journalists who support the establishment of "glasnost" and "perestroika" by calling it an "opening to the West," or something similar?

"It is our opinion," the "Atlantic group" report concludes, "that we should recommend an investigation of these matters in order to clarify that the Argentine authorities' desire to maintain relations with all countries in the world, without ideological limitations, should not be confused with political attitudes leaning toward one of the two superpowers. Our own 'openness' demands that the handling of Argentina's international relations be clearly defined without offering any flanks which could be psychologically attacked and harm what the president defines as 'unavoidable national interests.'"

This warning is very important, even when we talk about people of the stature of Francisco Delich, former education secretary and former rector of Buenos Aires University. He said in his program on Channel 9 last week, when commenting on statements made by Governor Carlos Menen, that he could justify denying the Nobel Prize to Jose Luis Borges merely because he "received a medal" from the Chilean Government under the administration of General Pinochet. However, the man who directed the education of the country for such a long time during Alfonsín's administration did not say a word about the Nobel Prize granted to Pablo Neruda, who received medals from Joseph Stalin and the Soviet tyranny. Neither did he said anything about Pablo Neruda, Chilean consul in Madrid during the [Spanish] Civil War, and the complaints of many Spanish republicans concerning his behavior during that time. In the same manner, Delich did not explain the Nobel Prize awarded to Perez Esquivel [Nobel Peace Prize, 1980], who systematically refused to condemn the political repression and human rights violations in Cuba. All Esquivel did was ask Fidel Castro if such charges were true, and believe the Caribbean tyrant's denial of verified violations.

Therefore, it is not strange—as stated by *La Prensa* a few days before Shevardnadze's arrival—that no government officials, political leaders, journalists, or any so called "human rights" defenders, requested the Soviet tyranny's representative to explain the nine points claimed by the dissidents [reference unknown]. Neither did they ask him to unmask "glasnost," that policy intended for the exclusive consumption of some naive Western sectors in complicity with some foreign ministries consolidating ties with the Soviet power.

Deputies Petition Reagan on Aid to Contras
PY121314 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 2140 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (NA)—Twenty deputies from the UCR, Christian Democratic, Justicialist [PJ], and Intransigent [PI] parties today sent a letter to U.S. President Ronald

Reagan, along with a copy to the U.S. ambassador to Argentina, requesting "the definite suspension of aid to Somozist armed groups" struggling against the Nicaraguan Government.

In their letter the deputies, headed by PJ Renewal Faction leader Jose Luis Manzano and PI leader Oscar Alende, expressed their "concern regarding the serious situation in Central America." The letter was signed by UCR Deputies Hugo Piucill, Horacio Duarte, Santiago Lopez, Lucia Alberti, Dolores Diaz de Aguero, Ricardo Daud, Ricardo Cornaglia, and Jose Furque.

The letter states: "We take this opportunity to convey the fact that we support the peace negotiations undertaken by the countries that signed the Esquipulas II agreement (signed in Honduras by the Central American countries following a proposal by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias) to achieve peace in Central America."

The letter was also signed by Christian Democrat Deputy Angel Bruno and Neuquen Popular Movement Deputy Osvaldo Pellin.

Alfonsin Discusses Group of Six Meeting

PY120236 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 2250 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (NA)—President Alfonsin and Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson today talked on the phone to analyze the possibility of moving up the meeting of the Group of Six, which was previously scheduled for January, and hold it before Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev's summit in Geneva at the end of November.

According to reliable sources and strong indications, the new presidential meeting of the Group of Six—made up of Argentina, Sweden, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania and India—would take place in Stockholm between 6 and 18 November.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez this afternoon reported on the conversation between Alfonsin and Carlsson, which took place at the urging of the latter, and said that the possibility of holding the meeting in the first half of November is being analyzed.

Lopez added that after talking with Alfonsin, Carlsson will also talk with the other members of the Group of Six "to study the possibility of advancing the date of the meeting."

Lopez said the purpose of this was "to meet before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit," and pointed out that the week before "the Group of Six released a document on the importance of the agreement" between the two superpowers and "congratulated them for it."

Lopez also confirmed that Alfonsin will make an official visit to Canada from 3 to 5 November, and that he will go to Mexico from 27 to 28 November to participate in a meeting of the Group of Eight.

According to unofficial sources, Alfonsin will travel from Canada to Sweden to participate in the meetings of the Group of Six to be held in Stockholm.

Brazilian Ships Arrive for Joint Maneuvers

PY101651 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2038 GMT
7 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (DYN)—Rear Admiral Milton Marciano, commander of a detachment of two destroyers that arrived here today for joint maneuvers with Argentine warships, said Brazil opposes "all militarization" attempts in the South Atlantic, and it opposes the presence of foreign forces in the area.

Marciano stressed that the joint maneuvers "are not motivated by any immediate concern regarding the South Atlantic conflict, adding that their objective is "to evaluate the performance of both navies and adopt common criteria of work."

The two Brazilian ships—the *Sergipe* and the *Mato Grosso*—tied up at the Navy dock in Buenos Aires at 1300; they will remain there until Sunday.

During a news conference aboard the *Sergipe*, Rear Adm Marciano, who was accompanied by his staff, explained the reasons for the detachment's visit, saying that the Brazilian and Argentine navies are engaged in the "fraternal" maneuvers.

"We are profiting by the excellent relations between the two countries and by the cooperation that has been under way for some 3 years," the commander said.

He explained that the maneuvers "are not caused by an immediate concern" about the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

In this regard, Rear Adm Marciano said Brazil "is against all attempts by countries outside the area to militarize the South Atlantic," tacitly alluding to the British ships in the southern archipelago. "Both Brazil and Argentina are against the militarization of the Malvinas zone," he said. He declined, however, to give an opinion regarding the position that his country would adopt in case the conflict between London and Buenos Aires worsens.

Concerning the participation of the Brazilian and U.S. navies in the "UNITAS" maneuvers, which were held in Uruguayan and southern Brazilian waters in August, Marciano said: "There is no general plan committing the Brazilian Navy to participate in such maneuvers; however, bilateral public relations led us to engage in this maneuver."

He said the participation of the regional navies in the "UNITAS" maneuvers "depends on each government. This is why there is no disagreement between the Argentine and the Brazilian navies."

Asked about the Brazilian program to build nuclear submarines, Marciano said the program is "very interesting"; there are "advanced plans," and "the reactor structures are being built."

He added: "We are working with German groups to acquire the technology to build conventional submarines of up to 3,000 tons."

The *Mato Grosso* is equipped with missiles and the *Sergipe* is a helicopter carrier for antisubmarine warfare.

General Staff Announces 9 Oct Troop Movement
PY091456 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 2140 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] The Army General Staff today reported that troops form the First Regiment "Patricios" will move tomorrow from the town of Magdalena, Buenos Aires Province, to the regiment barracks in the neighborhood of Palermo, in the city of Buenos Aires. The report was issued to avoid alarming the population.

The Army communique is intended to inform the population after the concern caused a few days ago by Army vehicles moving along Libertador Avenue. On that occasion people deluged the media with telephone calls.

According to the report disseminated this afternoon, the column of vehicles carrying troops will depart at 1000 from Magdalena to return to their barracks in Palermo, after a training session in that town.

Court Upholds Rico Preventive Arrest
PY090154 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD
in English 7 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN)—The San Martin Federal Court yesterday upheld the preventive arrest of former Lieutenant-Colonel Aldo Rico and slapped a 10,000-austral injunction on his assets.

The court thus confirmed a ruling against the Easter Week rebellion leader by San Isidro Judge Alberto Piotti two weeks ago. Rico could face a prison term of up to 15 years for his rebellion.

San Martin prosecutor Juan Carlos Rodriguez Basavilbaso has asked President Raul Alfonsin to clarify his position on the extent of Rico's rebellion, which is contradictory, according to the attorney.

The defence case largely rested on the fact that Rico did not brandish weapons at any time during the rebellion.

Communist Leader Cited on Che Guevara
PY121653 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish
11 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] Communist leader Athos Fava has pointed out that "Che" Guevara is "the political and moral force that testifies to the changes experienced in the Communist Party regarding the outdated nature of Stalinism, and the rediscovery of a revolutionary project and of a decision to fight."

Fava made these statements during an open meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee, which marked the 20th anniversary of Ernesto Guevara's death on 8 October.

The meeting, which was held at the Hector P. Agosi Amphitheatre, was attended by more than 1,000 Argentine Communist leaders, including veterans Paulino Gonzalez Alberti and Alcira de la Pena, as well as representatives of the USSR Institute of Sciences and Cuban researcher Carlos Tablada Perez.

Athos Fava closed the meeting with a speech, in which he referred to the changes being experienced by the Communist Party.

Brazil

President Jose Sarney To Visit Venezuela
PY121319 Brasilia Radio Nacional
da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT
12 Oct 87

[Excerpt] On 15 October, President Jose Sarney will begin a 3-day visit to Venezuela. Brazil and Venezuela have been developing a cooperation program in industrial and technological sectors.

President Sarney will hold two meetings with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi. One of the main subjects the two presidents will discuss will certainly be border cooperation to promote development.

Planalto Palace Deputy Press Secretary (Carlos Zarur) will give us further details on the importance of this trip.

[Begin (Zarur) recording] The meeting between Presidents Sarney and Lusinchi in Caracas will be very important for Brazil's Latin American policy. Brazil has been maintaining important contacts with Argentina and Uruguay, and now is extending these contacts with Mexico and Venezuela. [end recording]

During the visit, Presidents Sarney and Lusinchi will discuss certain matters that will again be discussed at the meeting of the Group of Eight in November in Mexico. These issues include the foreign debt and the Latin American common market.

[Begin (Zarur) recording] President Sarney's visit to Caracas is also considered to be important because of the agreements that will be signed, especially the one on border cooperation. Brazil and Venezuela have a peaceful border with commercial activities that will certainly increase after the cooperation agreement.

Brazil has increased petroleum imports from Venezuela, while Venezuela has purchased a large number of products, including several Tucano planes manufactured in Brazil by Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Sarney Not To Announce Changes This Week

PY131629 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese
1600 GMT 13 Oct 87

(By Carlos Rodrigues from Brasilia)

[Text] It has been confirmed that President Sarney will not make the administrative and ministerial reorganization this week. Planalto Palace Spokesman Frota Netto has just reported that President Sarney has decided not to conduct the changes before leaving for Venezuela on 15 October. Frota Netto also reported that, before making the changes, President Sarney will consult the main political leaders of the PMDB and of the PFL. He will also consult governors and ministers.

PFL Submits Proposal

PY090257 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 7 Oct 87 p A6

[Text] Following is the full text of the document the PFL executive board submitted to President Jose Sarney:

"The PFL, interpreting the peoples' legitimate aspirations, feels it is its duty to submit its political proposal to the Presidency at the time Your Excellency announces to the nation your noble decision to carry out deep-rooted and necessary changes.

"The package of measures proposed hereafter reflects the party's true desire to effectively help Your Excellency complete the democratic transition process successfully. For the process to be implemented the government needs the establishment of a capable and united government team, chosen free of any type of pressure or partisan conditions.

"1) An immediate and broad reorganization of the public sector:

"a) by reducing the number of civil ministries to 12;

"b) by eliminating superposed or parallel public activities, by promoting the dismantling of unnecessary organizations and merging those that carry out similar activities;

"c) by respecting the principle for appointments to posts in the federal and state governments based on qualifications and merit;

"d) by granting promotions on the basis of merit;

"e) by carrying out investigations into charges of corruption and the exemplary punishment of those guilty;

"2) An immediate privatization program only maintaining under state-control those mixed economy companies and public enterprises necessary for the national safety and development such as those enterprises legally authorized to run as monopolies.

"3) Requirement of a legislative branch authorization to carry out projects or make investments for more than 500,000,000 cruzados.

"4) The drawing up of a single consolidated budget for the fiscal, monetary—including the issuance of money and public debt bonds—social security, and state-run enterprises sectors which will be under the National Congress' strict control.

"5) The review of the tax policy through:

"a) a redistribution of the tax burden by specially exonerating the wage earners, the small- and micro-enterprises, and the agricultural sector;

"b) the elimination of incentives, exemptions, reduction of calculation bases [base de calculo] and subsidies, except for those of a regional and temporary nature;

"c) the elimination of compulsory loans of any nature;

"d) the respect for the principle that taxes should be established by law and cannot be retroactive;

"6) The renegotiation of the foreign debt, taking national interests into account and seeking the following:

"a) to obtain favorable interest rates and payment deadlines;

"b) to attract foreign resources which are necessary for the country's economic growth policy;

"c) to turn part of the debt into investments.

"7) The adoption of a policy that will allow the gradual liberation of the economy aimed at a better distribution of income in order to promote the real increase of the salaries.

"8) The development of an agricultural policy that:

"a) will ensure the payment of minimum prices at real levels for the sector;

"b) will establish an efficient agricultural insurance system;

"c) will encourage irrigation programs, especially in the semi-arid regions.

"9) An effective land reform program that will preserve the farming land, the small- and medium-sized property, reviewing the credit policy and creating the necessary conditions that will make the settlement of the beneficiaries possible.

"10) A policy to attend to the needs of the poorer sectors with the expansion and modernization of the basic social services: education, health, sanitation, nutrition, and urban transport.

"11) A housing policy for the low-income sectors based on allocated funds as well as the granting of loans to house purchasers through the Federal Savings Bank and by compelling the mortgage banks to use their resources only to finance the purchase of houses.

"12) Programs to reduce the interregional imbalance ranging from the tax policy up to public expenditures.

"Finally, the PFL voices its support to the continuity of the project for a political transition and consolidation of the democratic institutions, irrespective of the presence of its representatives in the federal government."

PFL Ministers Endorse Sarney

PY100242 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Thus far, Planalto Palace has received the support of 15 governors, more than 100 PMDB congressmen, and 70 PFL congressmen.

In accordance with estimates from Planalto Palace sources, a majority of support from Constituent Assembly members will be easily obtained. [passage omitted]

Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes has decided to move ahead of his party, the PFL, which decided not to make a decision on Sarney's proposal until November. Magalhaes is already collecting signatures in support of the minimum government program announced by President Sarney. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Reporter] If the PFL national convention to be held on 8 November decides not to endorse the document proposed by President Sarney, what position will you and the group you represent take?

[Magalhaes] I understand a convention is made up of rank and file representatives, that is, deputies. These deputies have already taken a position. The convention

may be held, but it is not necessary, because the PFL rank and file have already said yes to the measures President Sarney will adopt in the best interests of the nation. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre is also strongly supporting this initiative. Abreu Sodre, who also condemned the decision of the PFL Executive Board, states that he will sign the document. [passage omitted]

PFL President Marco Maciel declined to comment on Minister Magalhaes' position. Maciel said it is normal to have disagreements in democratic systems as well as within liberal parties.

100 Lawmakers Support Sarney

PY101500 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Planalto Palace Spokesman Frota Netto has reported that over 100 lawmakers, 61 of them members of the PFL, have already signed the document supporting the Sarney administration. Quoting Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, Frota Netto explained that governors, state deputies, and community leaders, have also supported Sarney. The spokesman added that the president is very happy with the support he has received not only through the signing of the document but through telegrams sent to Planalto Palace. [passage omitted]

PMDB Pact To Support Sarney

PY101703 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 10 Oct 87

[Text] PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes is preparing an agreement by which his party will resume the role of the main government support thus totally endorsing President Sarney.

In order to help Guimaraes in this task, Government House has ordered the suspension of the collection of signatures for the new pact rejected by many PMDB members.

Careful Storing of Radioactive Waste Planned

PY091652 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] The final destination of the radioactive waste that caused the nuclear accident in Goiania has been determined. The contaminated material will be placed inside 200-litre drums, which in turn will be kept in sealed carts.

This was reported yesterday by Goias Governor Enrique Santillo, who had met earlier with Rex Nazareth, president of the National Commission for Nuclear Energy [CNEN].

A Brazilian Air Force airplane delivered nearly 400 drums to Goiania from Sao Paulo. The drums will be used to keep the atomic waste, after they have been reinforced with a layer of concrete.

Nuclear experts (Gerard Hansen) from Geneva, and Elias Palacios from Argentina, yesterday visited all the isolated areas. They did not, however, speak with reporters.

A helicopter flew over Goiania yesterday, checking the city for radioactivity. The results of the first day of the radioactivity check will be reported later today by the CNEN.

The Environment Secretariat has stated that the running water of Goiania and the sewage system are not contaminated.

[Begin report by reporter Romildo Ribeiro] A special robot from the United States will be used to remove radioactive particles from the grounds of the house at No 68 57th Street in Goiania. This was the house of Roberto Santos Alves, who disassembled the radiation therapy equipment.

According to official reports, radioactivity in the area is so great that human beings cannot get close enough to remove it. [end report]

Sarney Selects Depository Site

*PY091919 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese
1600 GMT 9 Oct 87*

[Text] Rex Nazareth, president of the National Commission for Nuclear Energy, was received by President Sarney this morning. Nazareth confirmed the president has selected the Serra do Cachimbo region, Para State, for the construction of a depository for Brazilian nuclear waste. Nazareth defended the Brazilian nuclear program. He thinks the benefits of the program far outweigh the dangers of possible accidents. He proposed strict supervision of nuclear facilities to avoid accidents like the one in Goiania, and the adoption of additional security measures in nuclear plants.

Nazareth said that of the irradiated sites found and controlled in Goiania, only two are causing problems.

Sarney Wants Arrests

*PY100058 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo in Portuguese
2255 GMT 9 Oct 87*

[Excerpts] Hundreds of people in Goiania today staged a rally to protest against nuclear waste. However, technicians of the CNEN, have asserted that the nuclear accident no longer poses a threat to the city. [passage omitted]

The population of Goiania today woke up feeling a little less worried, and even had time to organize a rally at the [name indistinct] square, in front of government house, to protest the presence of nuclear waste in the city and the lack of strict control over equipment with nuclear material. [passage omitted]

President Jose Sarney wants the people responsible for the nuclear accident in Goiania to be arrested. As a consequence the federal police have telexed every port, airport, and border post, prohibiting the exit from the country of the owners of the Goiania Therapy Institute. These people are (Orlando Alves Teixeira), (Crisende the Castro), and Carlos [name indistinct].

Another person contaminated with cesium-137 in Goiania was taken to the main hospital of the INAMPS [National Institute for Social Security Medical Assistance], bringing to nine the number of contaminated persons at this hospital. [passage omitted]

CNEN President Speaks

*PY100209 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese
2330 GMT 9 Oct 87*

[Address to the nation by Rex Nazareth, President of the CNEN, over a national television and radio hookup from Brasilia; date not given—recorded]

[Text] President Jose Sarney was informed this morning that the city of Goiania is absolutely safe. There are no more risks related to radioactive contamination. The people can rest assured there are no threatening risks. Those who may have to deal with people arriving from Goiania, or with products or goods from the region, can also rest assured there is nothing to fear. Those who must travel to that city can also do so with no fear at all.

All operations dealing with localization, measuring, and isolation of contaminated areas have been concluded. The aeroradiometric tests carried out with the help of a helicopter, which ended yesterday, were the final and most precise tests to eliminate any possible doubt. This operation confirmed the contamination of previously identified places and allowed the discovery of one more source of radiation, near the first area discovered to be contaminated. The following picture can thus be drawn:

There are seven well identified affected areas. These areas have been appropriately isolated due to their level of contamination. There are seven more areas affected, but to a lesser degree, which are also under control, with access to them restricted.

Fortunately, there are no more doubts regarding some vital aspects: Goiania water supply sources have been tested by the CNEN and the state superintendency for environmental protection, and they are not affected by any contamination. There is absolutely no problem with

the consumption of water. Tests conducted on foods have also shown they are absolutely safe for consumption. They have not been exposed to contamination.

The people who handled the cesium powder have been identified, checked, and hospitalized. So far, the 10 victims are receiving all necessary care at the Marcilio Dias Naval Hospital. Four of them, unfortunately, remain in critical condition.

All available resources have been mobilized, including foreign cooperation. The CNEN learned about the existence of casualties on 29 September. In less than 10 hours, a team of doctors and technicians in radioactive decontamination was in Goiania. The victims were identified and given immediate aid according to established priorities. So far, more than 4,000 people have been examined. The sources of contamination have been located and isolated.

The areas affected are being submitted to a decontamination process, and the radioactive wastes have been safely contained. I want to tell you that President Sarney this morning decided that the well known Serra do Cachimbo area in southern Para State will be the dumping ground for these radioactive wastes. They will not be dumped in the state of Goias, due to the lack of technical studies of possible dumping areas. However, Cachimbo has been studied carefully, and it was decided that it is the best option.

Moreover, the CNEN has instructed the federal police to begin an investigation to find those responsible for the accident.

It is appropriate to mention that all these operations, conducted with the valuable support of the Goias government; the federal government of Brasilia; the Health, Navy, and Aeronautics Ministries; Furnas (Furnas Centrais Electricas S.A.); Nuclebras; and international organizations and foreign governments have helped acquire experience in an unprecedented event. Moreover, the foreign technicians have expressed total agreement with the technical measures we have adopted.

I must also say that current laws on radiological activities in medicine provide for control and oversight of these activities by several government and civilian organizations.

The CNEN has gone beyond its obligations and has adopted all possible measures, following the urgent need to assume control of the situation and render the necessary aid to victims.

I want to publicly thank the Brazilian scientists who once again have proven their skill, dedication, and ability in performing efficient operations. I would say they have shown that Brazilians are talented and have a great spirit of solidarity.

I also want to express my earnest thanks to the people from various sectors of society who have helped us assist the people of Goiania, particularly the victims. I also thank the people who have helped plan and conduct the operations. These people acted very well, even though pressed by time and the necessity of being extremely precise in their actions.

While knowing this is not a solace, we must say that the victims of this radioactive contamination are being assisted, and that the contaminated areas in Goias are being controlled.

We must also clearly define the extent of this accident, thus preventing groundless panic and defeatism.

We must recall that more than 3 million cancer patients are treated with radiotherapy every year. Goiania's regrettable accident cannot be an obstacle to our scientists' determination to undertake research for the development of more advanced technologies.

In this sense, we are already studying the adoption of measures that may prevent future omissions or irresponsible acts related to work involving radiology in the country.

The people must feel confident about the seriousness, ability, and self-sacrifice of our scientists. An honest examination and correct analysis of the facts must provide the indispensable tranquillity for the solution of such problems.

I reassure all Brazilians, and particularly the people of Goias, that they may remain calm because the situation in Goiania is entirely under control. Good night.

Ministry Releases Communique on Debt

*PY132229 Brasilia Radio Nacional in Portuguese
2100 GMT 13 Oct 87*

[Text] The government denies that changes have been made in the foreign-debt negotiation proposals. The Finance Ministry today released a communique denying that the Brazilian Government will drop the proposal to convert part of the debt into long-term debt notes subject to discounts. The communique confirms that the proposal has not been changed, that a portion of the debt will be negotiated in the conventional way of financing interest payments, and that another portion will be negotiated in an unconventional way by issuing debt notes for the conversion of the debt. This position was reasserted by Central Bank President Fernando Milhet.

[Begin Millet recording] We will negotiate in both ways, conventional and unconventional. No changes whatsoever have been introduced in the Brazilian position. We met twice with the bankers during the IMF-IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] annual meeting. In our second meeting with the bankers,

they said specifically that they would accept the conversion of the debt, into notes because this would help the negotiation process. Now, we will discuss the details of the negotiation process. [end recording]

According to the Finance Ministry communique, this is a long-term solution to the foreign-debt problem, because it will make it possible to reduce the debt. Repayment will then depend on the country's effective ability to pay.

O GLOBO Interviews Finance Minister Bresser
PY121725 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese
9 Oct 87 p 20

[Interview with Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira by journalists Beth Cataldo, Jose Negreiros, and Luis Erlanger in Brasilia on 8 Oct]

[Excerpts] *O Globo*: How is the moratorium situation with the creditors?

Bresser: We made great progress in the negotiations of the debt policy during our last meeting with the IMF in Washington. Our old proposals as well as our new ones were incorporated to what the bankers call a menu of options which must be offered by the debtor countries during the negotiations. Some of those proposals include the reduction of the debt through the issuance of bonds with lower and fixed interest rates, and longer deadlines. The communique of the IMF Interim Committee of the International Monetary System, which is the most important document of the meeting, has referred explicitly to the idea of reducing the debt. The speeches of President Reagan, of Camdessus (IMF managing director), and Conable (World Bank president), made soon after my message to the General Assembly, showed clear progress. They not only accepted the idea of the need to reduce the debt, but also that, as [U.S. Secretary of Treasury] Baker has said, the banks will have to rely less on formal agreements with the IMF. [passage omitted] *O Globo*: The date to hold the negotiation with the creditor banks is near.

Bresser: The 26th [month not specified] is a problem for our creditors and for us. We will show special attention to that meeting. We can make concessions, but they must also make objective, clear concessions, otherwise there will be no negotiation. I have also received good reports from the banks stating that they understood that we really want to negotiate, something they doubted before. They were very irritated with the moratorium; some bankers still are. A moratorium is always an aggression to a banker. However, when they understood that we have a genuine interest in negotiating, things improved greatly. There were bankers, even in Washington, who first reacted negatively and afterward they phoned me to make up again. [passage omitted]

O Globo: In January, the government managed to reach an agreement with the Paris Club without first reaching an agreement with the IMF. Now you seem to be proposing the same thing to the banks.

Bresser: It is different. On that occasion Brazil reached an agreement with the Paris Club without making an agreement with the IMF. In my case, I want a different policy for the disbursements, which is an essential factor. The Paris Club disbursements have no relations with those of the IMF. However, in the agreements with the banks, their 3-monthly disbursements depend on those of the IMF which in turn depend on the compliance of commitments by Brazil. *O Globo*: However, there seems to be a return to the former situation.

Bresser: In some manner we are returning to that situation. However, right now I cannot argue much with the ministers. But, since in the future we will reach an agreement with the IMF...I will not reach an agreement only if the IMF does not accept the goals established by Brazil. It must be clear that Brazil will only reach an agreement with the IMF if it is in keeping with our macroeconomic plan and its goals, which we will readjust every 3 months.

O Globo: What will the government propose to the creditors in their next meeting in New York?

Bresser: The IMF issue will not even be discussed. We will now discuss the freedom we need to issue and negotiate the bonds, after the voluntary conversion of the debt. I think the creditors have a goodwill attitude regarding this, but they also have some doubts. The main condition for this renegotiation is freedom to issue these bonds. The second is to establish a simultaneous interest repayment system with the banks' disbursements. We want to pay the interest and receive loans more or less at the same time. If they want to call this fresh money, then it is fresh money. But their disbursements will always be connected with our repayments. We will receive 60 percent of what we pay. We pay 100 percent and they must disburse 100 percent [sentence as published]. In reality, what will really be discussed are these proportions. I believe it will stay at about 60 percent for the next few years. However, for 1987 we need to totally refinance \$4.3 billion of interests. Third, we want an extension of the deadlines of the short-term credits.

O Globo: Doesn't the fact that the banks are willing to wait for the Constituent Assembly to adjourn to close agreements with Brazil mean that these agreements are temporary?

Bresser: I am also concerned about that. It is true that the banks and the foreign investors are talking about the Constituent Assembly. This fact, however, does not make sense to me because we already know the basic principles being adopted by the assembly. We also know that these principles practically do not affect the foreign

capital or the foreign debt negotiations. We will have a well-balanced constitution and that may even displease the foreign investors, but only regarding minimal details. [passage omitted]

O Globo: The government also talked about controlling the state-owned enterprises and failed to do so. The government said, for example, that there would be no real salary increase for the employees of state-owned enterprises, and such increases were granted

Bresser: A similar case occurred recently at the Bank of Brazil. In the case of the Bank of Brazil, however, there was a very serious problem with the Labor Courts. They decided that the Bank of Brazil employees had the same rights as the Central Bank employees, and were also entitled to an increase based on productivity. I do not know of any legislation that establishes that, however. This is a serious and troublesome problem. The Labor Courts are now ruling on economic and salary policies. I respect the Labor Court judges very much, and I think they play an extremely important role in the country, but I am very concerned about what is going on at the Labor Supreme Court.

O Globo: Is it possible to adopt a new salary policy in the country?

Bresser: I have been pointing out that the Brazilian salary policy is very limited and that it establishes that we will continue to increase the minimum wage in real terms. There is full freedom to negotiate a real salary increase on the base date for salary renegotiation, as long as any increase, higher than the IPC [Consumer Price Index], does not affect the prices of the enterprises controlled by the CIP [Interministerial Price Council]. The salary policy also takes into consideration the URP [Price Reference Unit], which is nothing but a salary advancement. This policy, however, will only be complete when we add a revenue policy to it by succeeding in making taxes a little higher and fairer.

O Globo: Is it not true, however, that the adjustments are being made on the salaries since the monetary and fiscal policies are not tight?

Bresser: I do not think what you are saying is true. What type of salary constriction am I conducting? The policy I have adopted attempts to slightly adjust a recessive economy, and this reduces the purchasing power of salaries a little. What really reduced the purchasing power of salaries, however, was the violent inflation experienced during the first 6 months of 1987. The purchasing power of salaries in Brazil will only increase when the economy begins to improve.

O Globo: Didn't the Macroeconomic Plan establish that, in case the inflation rate went up more than 3 or 5 percent, the salary policy would have to be modified?

Bresser: If the inflation rate rises substantially, we may reconsider the URP [Price Reference Unit] policy. This, however, is a detail that does not really modify the salaries. What modifies the real salaries is the purchasing power of the expansion of the economy and the capacity to negotiate. The workers only become stronger when there is economic growth. If there is no economic growth their capacity to negotiate diminishes.

O Globo: Do you still believe in the control of the state-owned companies?

Bresser: Yes, of course some concessions must be made, but the government is not the only one that should be blamed, as everyone thinks. There is no perfect government, and the Brazilian Government is certainly not perfect. Our state-owned companies, however, are generally very efficient. They played a decisive role in the history of Brazilian economic growth. Without Siderbras [Brazilian Iron and Steel, Inc.], Petrobras, Eletrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc.], and Telebras [Brazilian Telecommunications, Inc.] there would not have been an economic growth. I do not believe anyone can deny that. Brazil has now reached a stage in which the number of state-owned companies has to start diminishing. This reduction, however, must be gradual because in order to privatize these companies the private sector must have sufficient funds to buy them, and the Brazilian private sector does not have enough financial resources. The French or British private sectors, for example, have so many resources that they are buying their countries' state-owned companies. Brazil, however, has to privatize slowly.

O Globo: What we can see, however, is that in the area of controlling the public deficit, as a result of political problems or not, very little has been done.

Bresser: I do not agree with you. A lot is being done to control the public deficit, this is our daily battle. We will certainly have good results in this area, although not as good as might have been expected because this year was marked by a huge imbalance that we are trying to correct with the Macroeconomic Plan. Nonetheless, I do not think this year we will reach the goal that established that the public deficit should not be more than 3.5 percent of the GDP. The deficit will be a little more than that. It is being said that the government has not done anything regarding the public deficit, that is crazy. A lot has been done and is still being done. We have been having a lot of problems in this area, lots of people are upset about our measures, but all that is part of the game. [passage omitted]

O Globo: Do you agree with the almost fatalist thesis that says that the inflation rate will gradually go up until it reaches two digits again, before the end of the year?

Bresser: I think the inflation rate will undoubtedly be a little higher than the September inflation rate. There are certain factors pushing the inflation rate up, but I am sure we will keep it under control.

O Globo: Are you still concerned about changes being made regarding tax distribution among the states, municipalities, and the Federal Union, as established by the Constituent Assembly?

Bresser: I think the matter is closed. I have talked with the most important congressional leaders several times, and they told me the Federal Government will lose about 50 percent in taxes. I think there are risks. My firm opinion is that there should be an increase in the amount of resources to be transferred to the states and municipalities, but I think that 50 percent of these resources is too much. As my mother says we must consider the problems that have no solution as already solved. It is to be proven, however, if we are able to transfer the taxes to the states and municipalities, particularly those to be assigned to the social sector. I am not going to dispute that any longer; I have already disputed it a lot.

Chile

Journalist Indicted for Slandering President

PY091434 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
1030 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Text] Special Prosecution Judge Marco Aurelio Perales has indicted journalist Monica Gonzalez for slander and insults to the president. Perales is investigating charges filed by Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez against the journalist, stemming from an interview with Christian Democratic leader Andres Zaldivar.

The indictment charges Monica Gonzalez with violation of Article 6 of the state security law, punishable by a medium prison term. Perales has issued an arrest warrant for the journalist.

Further Report

PY121308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0306 GMT
10 Oct 87

[Text] Journalist Monica Gonzalez was arrested today in keeping with orders issued by the judge investigating alleged slanderous remarks she made against President Augusto Pinochet.

Gonzalez appeared today before Judge Marco Aurelio Perales, who ordered her arrest after questioning her. Gonzalez is charged with slandering and offending Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet, in reference to an interview she held with Andres Zaldivar, former senator and former president of the International Christian Democratic Federation.

This is the first time in the 14 years of the Pinochet regime that a journalist has been prosecuted and arrested because of a statement made by an interviewee.

In the interview, Zaldivar said Gen Pinochet "justifies lies, disloyalty, repression, and disposing of people who bother him. He has no morality whatsoever; he is amoral." Zaldivar added that Pinochet "has taken to power like a drug addict takes to drugs. He is dependent on it. That is why I do not think he will ever leave. Even if he is not a presidential candidate he is capable of conducting a palace coup. He has no limits because power represents his own existence."

Judge Marco Aurelio Perales, who is in charge of the case, also summoned Andres Zaldivar. Zaldivar reasserted the statements he made in the interview, but was released nonetheless.

Upon learning about Monica Gonzalez' arrest, Zaldivar issued a declaration stating: "I once again state that I take full responsibility for the interview and that Gonzalez only fulfilled her duty. I therefore express my support." Zaldivar ends by saying: "I reassert that I think it is discriminatory to charge Gonzalez. I hope this situation will be resolved soon and I will make all possible efforts to this end."

Pinochet Notes Importance of 1989 Plebiscite

PY131530 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
0930 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Relay from the 12th Region by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] President Augusto Pinochet today will fulfill his 2d day of activities in this region. Yesterday he urged the Chilean citizenry to continue building a future based on peace, order, and freedom, and also referred to the great decision the Chilean people will have to make during the 1989 plebiscite. [passage omitted]

The president also warned the people to be alert in defense of what has already been achieved and urged them to continue building their future of peace, order, and liberty. Pinochet made this statement during a civic-military ceremony held at the Plaza de Armas of Coyhaique, capital of this region, where he is paying a 6-day visit. He is also visiting the 12th Region. [passage omitted]

[Begin Pinochet recording] Despite the important achievements reached so far we cannot feel satisfied, there is still a lot to be done. We must continue to make every effort for the full development of our fatherland. We must remain alert in defense of all we have achieved so far and [passage indistinct] liberty with the needs that compel us to design our work for the benefit of future generations. Let us continue to build a future of peace, order, and liberty. For this we need the cooperation of all

Chilean citizens in order to achieve our goals. Grandeur is our basic principle and the well-being of our people depends on each and everyone of us. [end recording]

President Pinochet continued his activities by attending a luncheon with members of the community in [name indistinct] where he noted the decisive importance of the 1989 plebiscite.

[Begin Pinochet recording] We have a plebiscite coming up in 1989. This is a challenge set before us by the 1980 Constitution and it will help us evaluate whether we are satisfied or not with what we are doing. It is a matter of conscience that everyone decide what he is going to do, what he is going to say. Gentlemen, I believe we are now going to voice our satisfaction of desire for something else with the same spirit with which in 1973 with patriotism we ousted the Russians who tried to bring us into their fold and deprive us of our freedom; you have the answer. [end recording]

PCCh 'Might' Support Voter Registration

PY082148 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish
1700 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] Asked about the reports on the possibility that the PCCh might support the registration of voters with the electoral registries, party spokesman Ociel Nunez said the party is willing to reconsider its position against the registration provided the rest of the opposition agrees to call for social mobilization demanding free elections.

Mireya Baltra said there is no agreement on the issue within the party. However, she said, we are willing to reach an accord and agree on concerted political action with all the dissident sectors.

Poblete Lashes Out at Political Parties

PY101357 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish
1700 GMT 9 Oct 87

[Report from Government House by Eliana Henriquez]

[Text] Minister Secretary General of Government Orlando Poblete today said that in view of the seriousness and extent of the conflict at the national university, we cannot expect an immediate solution to the problem.

During a news conference, Poblete said the willingness of University Rector Jose Luis Federici and his closest advisers to resolve the university situation has clashed with the positions of those who do not seek to resolve the issue. Poblete said some have tried to question the rector's appointment despite the fact that Federici's appointment is completely in keeping with the law. He added that some have also tried to discredit Federici and his academic background. Poblete said there are some professors who argue that the proper conditions are not

present for the normal development of university activities. In this regard he said professors and teachers are responsible for carrying out proper activities, and they have to assume their responsibility.

Poblete said that according to what the rector has reported, the principle of authority is being reinforced in several university colleges, and this will lead to a solution to the problem within the next few weeks. Moreover, Poblete said leaders Manuel Bustos, Arturo Martinez and Jose Sanfuentes, who called the strike, and the Socialist Party-Nunez factions, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], and the United Left [UL], which supported the strike, are to blame for the violence that occurred on 7 October.

Poblete said that from a certain point of view, these violent actions and agitations are positive because we are able to learn about the true objectives of certain sectors, the irresponsible actions of some who strive to become Chilean leaders, and the contradiction between what they say and what they do.

Poblete said the PDC, which is in the process of becoming a political party, and the Socialist Party-Nunez faction are following this strategy. He added that the PDC has assumed the position of a true leftist force, and it occupies a privileged position within the groups upholding a pre-Marxist behavior [as heard]. He said the PDC pretends to uphold a moderate position but its strategy is contrary to any moderate position, and this is proven by its support of the stoppage.

Poblete said the Socialist Party-Nunez faction pretends to be a renewed socialism because of its interest in establishing a coalition with the PDC in order to achieve the approval of public opinion and thus, erase its negative image, which stems from its participation in the destruction of Chilean democracy. He added that the Socialist Party-Nunez faction is the same Marxist, totalitarian party that made up the Popular Unity.

Regarding the Independent Civic Committees, which according to National Renewal Vice President Sergio Onofre Jarpa are unconstitutional, Poblete said there is no incompatibility between the civic committees and political parties. He added that they must be viewed as ways to express different positions that may offer significant contributions in activities such as the plebiscite, which is beyond political parties and ideologies.

Police Evict, Arrest 103 Students in Santiago

PY090225 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish
2300 GMT 8 Oct 87

[Text] One hundred and three Santiago Professional Institute [IPS] students were arrested this afternoon when police evicted them from the institute's building and the office of the university Pastoral Vicariate. Twenty-seven female students and 63 male students were arrested at the IPS, while 4 females and 9 males were

arrested at the Vicariate. Among the detainees are Daniel Espinoza and Claudio Diaz, IPS student center president and finance secretary, respectively.

The 103 detainees have been taken to different police units. The incidents occurred after a University of Chile rally held at the IPS headquarters, where the students held meetings and marched toward the Education Ministry.

FPMR Faction Claims Responsibility for Attack

*PY140205 Santiago HOY in Spanish
28 Sep-4 Oct 87 p 3*

[Text] The three youths who attacked Viva FM radio station on 24 September to read a proclamation have identified themselves as members of the FPMR [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front] Student Faction [FPMR Estudiantil]. They failed to achieve their goal, but before leaving the site they sprayed the walls with slogans against Jose Luis Federici, the University of Chile rector.

During the attack, which occurred at 0600 and lasted 20 minutes, the youths subdued a security guard and radio technician Cesar Reyes, who said: "They did not harm us or beat us."

Colombia

Country 'Paralyzed' by Transportation Strike

*PA131539 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network
in Spanish 1225 GMT 13 Oct 87*

[Text] Bogota—This city woke up today with reduced public transportation and thousands of people walking to their jobs. A ban on alcohol sales has been ordered for 48 hours in 70 percent of the nation as one of the preventive measures adopted following the murder of former presidential candidate Jaime Pardo Leal.

Mayor Julio Cesar Sanchez announced that there will be no classes in public and private schools.

Restrictions have been implemented on motorcycle traffic [words indistinct] and the use of weapons.

Jaime Pardo Leal's funeral will take place at 1600 [on 13 October]. He will be buried at the Central Cemetery at 1700. The speakers will be Ernesto Samper Pizano, representing the Liberal Party; Luis Carlos Galan, leader of the New Liberalism; J. Emilio Valderrama, representing the Conservative Party; and Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Communist Party.

Teachers, members of the judiciary, and transportation and public works employees joined a strike called by the CUT [United Workers Confederation], which will continue today. Nevertheless, the government has guaranteed banking services and train transportation, as well as national and international air transportation.

The First Brigade Command has continued to implement special security measures for the past 24 hours in Bogota, a city of 5 million people.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1444 GMT on 13 October carries an "urgent" dispatch stating that "Colombia is paralyzed today by a public transportation strike that has affected bus service in various cities and led to the suspension of activities in banks, schools, and other government offices to protest the murder of UP [Patriotic Union] President Jaime Pardo Leal, a communist senator, whose funeral will take place this afternoon at 2100 GMT at Bogota's Central Cemetery."]

Further on Pardo Leal Assassination

M-19 Vows Punishment

PA131735 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Oct 87

[Text] Bogota, 12 Oct (AFP)—The Colombian left-wing guerrillas, brought together under the Simon Bolivar Coordinating Board, today announced that they will punish the assassins of Communist Senator Jaime Pardo Leal, who was killed Sunday in this city.

Pardo Leal, 48, was shot to death by unidentified gunmen while he was driving to the resort town of La Mesa, 80 km west of Bogota.

Guerrilla Libardo Parra, fourth in the M-19 hierarchy, in a talk to the privately-owned Toledar radio station in Bogota, today promised that the Jaime Pardo Leal killers "will have to answer for it."

Parra said that the guerrillas will no longer insist on the dialogue option in the search for peace and stated that the FARC will break the truce agreed to in 1984.

Parra said: "One cannot talk of peace or sit down to a dialogue. If they killed a man who fought democratically, they will have less respect for the lives of Carlos Pizarro, Manuel Marulanda, and Manuel Perez when they sit down to talk.

Pizarro heads the M-19, Marulanda the FARC, and Perez (a Spanish priest) the pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN).

Parra threatened: "Now, there will be no one turning himself in, nor handing in arms; now the war starts."

Parra claims that the "Jaime Pardo Leal Commando" has already been created, with the sole mission of avenging Pardo Leal's death, and heading it is Rosemberg Pabon, with men trained in Libya.

Pabon, known as Commander Uno, lead the 1980 takeover of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, when an M-19 commando took hostage more than 20 diplomats, whom they later took to Cuba.

Parra said: "This is the last straw." He said that FARC ideologist Jacobo Arenas decided to break the truce last night in talks with M-19 insurgent Vera Greve.

Parra reiterated that now no dialogue "will be valid" and rejected a government call for subversives to hand themselves in and turn in their weapons. Parra said: "We already know the results. They have us sit down and talk, and afterward they kill us."

The insurgent chief, who claimed he was calling from a public telephone, reported that the Colombian guerrillas, especially the M-19, have sophisticated arms brought from Libya. "We have armored combat helicopter gunships," Parra claimed.

Parra ended by saying: "Suicide commandos are being trained, led by Pabon, who spent 2 years in Libya receiving military training."

Jaramillo Ossa To Head UP

PA140009 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network
in Spanish 1215 GMT 13 Oct 87

[Text] Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa, the new president of Patriotic Unity [UP], announced today that the party will continue legal political activities with renewed strength to continue with the legacy of Jaime Pardo Leal, who was murdered. Jaramillo Ossa, 33, is from Manizales, and represents Antioquia Department in the Chamber of Representatives. He is a member of the Chamber of Representatives' Labor Commission, and is the Uraba banana labor unions adviser.

He said he is replacing Pardo Leal with great enthusiasm, but he admitted he fears for his life. He said, however, that the defense of the ideals of the future president from the UP and the movement's principles are more important than any fears. Jaramillo Ossa urged the Colombians to attend an event today to protest Pardo Leal's assassination, defend the right to life, and reject violence.

'Extremists' Disrupt Funeral

PA140218 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2359 GMT
13 Oct 87

[Text] Bogota, 13 Oct (EFE)—Speakers from leftist parties at the funeral of former presidential candidate Jaime Pardo Leal, who was killed on Sunday, demanded today the dismissal of Colombian Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio.

While tens of thousands of people shouted the slogan "Yes sir, the government killed him," Legislator Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa, Pardo Leal's successor to the presidency of the Patriotic Union (UP), shouted at the tomb of the assassinated leader: "Down with the fascist Gen Samudio Molina from the Defense Ministry."

Gilberto Vieira, president of the Colombian Communist Party, currently allied with UP, said that only a civilian respected by all political sectors and appointed head of the Defense Ministry could restore the country's confidence in the government.

The march from the cathedral to the cemetery was full of incidents.

Groups of extremists, some of them hooded, who were condemned by the UP president himself, prevented leaders of Colombian political parties from delivering their speeches as scheduled. The political leaders were booed and had to withdraw without delivering their speeches.

Liberal Party Senator Ernesto Samper, member of the national directorate; Social Conservative Party President J. Emilio Valderrama; and New Liberalism leader Luis Carlos Galan were scheduled to deliver speeches.

Vieira welcomed the creation of the Simon Bolivar Coordinating Board, which is comprised of the seven major guerrilla movements in the country; he said that it is an important step in the search for a political solution to the internal armed conflicts of Colombia.

Gloria de Pardo, the widow of the assassinated politician, and her sons withdrew from the cemetery when the most radical groups prevented the politicians from delivering their speeches.

While the funeral procession was heading toward the cemetery after covering a distance of 3 km under intense rain, groups of looters attacked businesses in downtown Bogota.

According to UP authorities and spokesmen, the looting of dozens of businesses, some of which were subsequently burned, was the work of common criminals, 30 of whom have been arrested.

Paraguay

Deputy on U.S. Ambassador's Intervention

PY101137 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish
9 Oct 87 p 10

[Excerpt] Commenting on U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor's attitude, Roberto Velazquez Escobar, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee, during a Chamber session said: "Under the sponsorship of this diplomat, we have witnessed the emergence here in Paraguay of the Civic Assemblies, which promote civil disobedience and subversion with the ultimate objective of overthrowing the government." Velazquez submitted an extensive report on the Latin American Parliament meeting held in Cartagena, Colombia, which "unanimously condemned U.S. interventionist policy." This condemnation was based on specific charges raised by

the Panamanian delegation, because according to Velazquez, Panama is experiencing a situation similar to the one Paraguay is experiencing.

Velazquez, who along with deputies Francisco Solano Benitez and Ubaldo Centurion Morinigo made up the Paraguayan delegation to the Latin American Parliament, also said: "The luncheons and meetings this diplomat (Taylor) has been holding with all those Paraguayans who oppose the government, and who use the U.S. Embassy almost as a party headquarters, are quite well-known." Velazquez said: "The Latin American Parliament resolution on the U.S. Government and U.S. Embassy intervention in Panama involves a situation similar to the one Paraguay is experiencing regarding the U.S. ambassador's activities in Asuncion."

Velazquez mentioned the articles from the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations, which establish that diplomats should not interfere in the domestic affairs of the country [to which they are accredited] and that "embassy facilities should not be used for activities that are incompatible with embassy functions." In this regard he said: "The host government may at any time and without the need to explain the reasons for its decision notify the accredited government that the chief of mission or any other mission personnel has been declared persona non grata." [passage omitted]

Church Issues Communique Regarding Repression
PY132246 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 11 Oct 87 p 15

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] The metropolitan clergy and religious organizations of the Asuncion Archbishopric have issued a communique regarding the overall situation in the country, especially recent political events. They emphatically reject "the rising tide of verbal and physical violence in the country."

Following are excerpts of the text of the communique that will be read today during masses throughout the country:

— We ask for an end to the daily preaching of hatred among Paraguayans, particularly that which is disseminated by the program "Voz del Coloradismo..."

— We ask for an end to threats to ideological and political dissenters.

— We ask for an end to arrests without court orders, and the acceptance and practice of habeas corpus and the petition of amparo.

— We ask for an end to the discretionary use of the status of incommunicado, and its application only by court order and according to the Constitution.

— We ask for the withdrawal of the bill reforming the Penal Code because it violated basic human rights.

— We ask for the disbanding of the so-called "assault squads," "combat groups," or "national guards," which are made up of civilians from Colorado Party precincts.

— We ask for speedy court proceedings for the poor. We ask for an independent judicial branch, especially an independent supreme court.

The petitions of the priests and religious organizations of the country end by asking that the services rendered by the Attorney General's Office (state's general prosecutor) be exercised on an equal basis with other legal offices, without special privileges or discrimination.

The Archbishopric has decided on some practical measures to support these petitions. These measures will be applied until 23 October, the first Sunday of Advent. The resolutions are:

— A minute of silence at all masses to ask for "the conversion and reconciliation of all Paraguayans."

— The planning of a schedule of sermons each Sunday to discuss specific situations, in accordance with Scripture readings for that day.

— A 3-minute ringing of church bells every Friday at 2000, advising all Christians to pray during those minutes "for the conversion and reconciliation of all Paraguayans."

— Finally, a reading of and commentary on this communique at all Saturday 10 October and Sunday 11 October masses."

The Archbishopric supports these decisions because "freedom of opinion and expression and the right to peaceful association and meetings are guaranteed by the UN Human Rights Declaration. Besides, the existence of political parties in a democratic regime presupposes that there will be criticism, demands, and protests. The practice of imposing silence and immobilizing people who think differently and expect and demand a different reality increases discontent and division."

The Archbishopric document adds: "We, as priests and religious people, work with the grassroots in the parishes and schools and share their hopes and afflictions. We know their reality because we touch it every day. We therefore speak for our people and petition the authorities to fulfill these just demands in order to begin the construction of a more humane, just, and fraternal society, where unity and dissent are possible in all social spheres."

Colorado Youth Executive Board Reorganized
PY140109 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 11 Oct 87 p 7

[Text] During its recent, controversial meeting, which lasted more than 4 hours, the Nationalist Alliance of the Colorado Youth Party—presided over by Ismael Echague—dismissed First Vice President Mario Villagra for not having attended “a single meeting of the executive board.” A majority of the members voted for the measure.

The resolution states: “We, members of the executive board, believe it necessary to apply Article 11 of Chapter 3 of our internal regulations, which establishes that if a member of the board fails to attend five consecutive or three alternate meetings without previous notice, he is automatically dismissed from his position.”

In the face of this situation, the executive board had to be reorganized: Dr Juan Ramon Chaves was appointed honorary president; Ismael Echague, president; Fidel Cubilla, Jose Leon Ramirez, and Felipe Melgarejo, vice presidents; and Victor Insaurralde, secretary general.

The counselors of the organization are Senator Persio da Silva, Deputies Angel Roberto Seifar and Martin Palumbo, Dr Derlis Esteche, and Dr Mario Osorio. The coordinators are Dr Rigoberto Zarza, Dr Mario Molas, and Victor Echague Insfran.

Laino, JLRA Members Detained by Police
PY091444 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Oct 87 p 8

[Text] Police Inspector Cayo Vera and individuals in plainclothes who said they were policemen last night detained Domingo Laino and his wife, Rafaela Guanes de Laino, on the Committee No 9 premises, located in the Asuncion neighborhood of Roberto L. Petit, where a seminar was taking place.

Waldino Monte de Oca, secretary of the JLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Youth], and all the members of the Gaona, Pavon, and Morales families were also detained. The report indicates that 15 young members of the JLRA were also detained.

Peru

Further Reportage on Mitterrand Visit

Garcia Dinner Speech

PA112130 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0306 GMT11 Oct 87

[Speech by President Alan Garcia at a dinner to welcome visiting French President Francois Mitterrand held at the Government Palace in Lima—live]

[Text] It is with great pleasure and honor that I welcome the president of all the French people and the socialist leader of Europe to this house and to our country.

Your visit, a visit of friendship, of presence, attests to your concern, as a politician and head of state, over the countries of the world and over a country friendly to France. This encourages—as we have just done—close, brotherly talks regarding international issues and bilateral relations between our nations, in fulfillment of our respective duties.

However, your visit, your initiative to visit Peru in response to a previous brief visit to France by the Peruvian president, demonstrates your concept of solidarity and proves that in your view, the international community should be a communications system that shares responsibilities and concerns.

We have spoken, and, knowing your good intentions and your deep goodwill toward the international system and the underdeveloped countries, we have discussed issues pertaining to development and international justice in a realistic manner to ensure each countries' possibilities within the world's reality.

Beyond these talks, your presence has a deep meaning for all Peruvians. We look to France as a symbol of great humanitarian proposals, as a place where great social progress has been made, and the nation from which emerged the great ideals of liberty and equality, upon which the independence of our nations is based.

For Peruvians, these principles are not simple statements or formal declarations. We are determinedly committed to transform those principles into material realities, making society more just, social groups more equal, and men more free.

I believe in those great principles as vital commitments, and that is why we not only greet the president of all the French people, but the resistance fighter, the legendary fighter against totalitarianism and the Nazi occupation.

Allow me to also greet Mrs Mitterrand, in whom we see not only the president's helpmate, but a person who participated actively in the struggle, thus earning a fundamental place.

We acknowledge, along with the great principles, the example of this century in the struggle against Nazism. We have applied this example to our struggle for the economic and ideological sovereignty of our continent and our country.

I cannot overlook what you also represent politically. It is noteworthy that modern socialism has become the socialism that shed the metaphysical trappings and dogmatism of a century ago to become socialism in liberty, socialism in democracy, but also democracy within socialism, as a party that has trends and accepts liberties.

At this brotherly and friendly gathering, I summarize the importance of this night by greeting the man who represents France's great ideals, who knew how to channel

these ideals into his life, into the struggle, and who raised the banner of liberty in socialism, saying that it is necessary to know how to convince and not only how to win.

This great vital and social plan can be summarized as faith, the faith that is needed to ensure democracy as an ongoing plan, the faith that allows men of different countries, of different technological capabilities, to speak as equals, the faith that allows us to convince our adversaries. The man who has great weapons can exterminate his adversary, but the man who has faith and confidence in himself can convince his adversary, an action that involves a higher level in the spiritual struggle.

Your visit is important because you bring faith, democratic affirmation, and the concern of a developed and powerful country for the reality of a continent undergoing a process of change, and you bring concern for the creation of its democracy. Your visit is important because you reaffirm our conviction that we have friends in the world and that we can count on dialogue with those friends.

Our democracy is facing many problems and has to overcome many obstacles. This is perhaps a test of the worth of democracy, as well as an affirmation of its presence in the spirit of all Peruvians.

Democracy is not a finished process in France and Peru, but an effort to overcome problems. To us, they seem to be larger problems; perhaps they demand a greater effort from us.

The world crisis, the crisis of the world economy, which ended 30 or 40 years of sustained growth, has opened an abyss between technologically advanced countries and the poorest countries. You are quite aware that there can be no economic (?resurgence) in the richest countries if they pay no attention to the reality of the world's majority; without this, there will be no sustained economic growth.

We are aware of our responsibility for much of our poverty and the irrationalities of our society and economy; we also are aware that the system as a whole contains many irrationalities and injustices. Technological advances, which set us farther apart, affect our societies by isolating us from the human process.

Consumerism of arms and death, which you have repudiated before the United Nations, in some ways renders irrational the entire international accumulation scheme and leads it to embrace objectives that are not most appropriately humane.

Therefore, in accepting our responsibilities, we are encouraged to know that a voice such as yours emerges out of the powerful countries to also condemn the

international order with a realistic perspective of continuing to make progress, of making transformations. We believe that this is a positive step, a bridge to overcome the abyss that is separating rich societies and poor peoples on earth.

Among other problems, our democracy is facing the fundamental debt problem. This is an unavoidable subject in all conversations. We are discussing it now. Peru takes the moral position of accepting its responsibilities and of not denying its debt and its responsibilities, but it also takes the position of affirming the right, as you have said, of not bringing more ruin to its people and of requesting different conditions that would allow it to satisfy its right to grow.

We agree with what you say: The important thing is that a nation's right to attain development should be defended as a sovereign principle without risking isolation, and the nation should not be ridiculed by the international community for its position. A firm and realistic position should not be ridiculed, so we ask you in the name of socialism to help us convince other nations that we want to fulfill our obligations. However, the world should also implement changes, and what have so far been inflexible and absolute parameters and norms in the world's system should become more and more flexible.

Mr President, you know quite well that changes are nonetheless taking place, and we can quote what old Galileo secretly said: (*E cusu movi*). He meant that rules are becoming flexible, and the great institutions that thought their guidelines were immovable have changed their views. The large banks are adding provisions to the debts, but the debtors also have the obligation to prove that they are not refusing to pay their debt, that they will not assume the immoral attitude of disavowing their debt. Instead, the debtors should specifically request cooperation to attain development, and thus be able to fulfill their obligations without sacrificing their people's welfare and right to attain justice.

Our democracy faces—given the economic crisis that afflicts all the Latin American countries—the danger of subversion and terrorism. This is a kind of fascism that imposes totalitarianism and death in the name of a revolution. Given this danger, democracy must be severe and efficient, without giving in or showing weakness; given this danger, democracy should reassert its moral values and social spirit, because subversion and terrorism are not fought in the name of privileges or economic groups. Subversion and terrorism are fought in the name of the authority that the people have given us through legitimate elections, and in the name of a sovereign country's majorities that demand changes.

Consequently, it is extremely important for us that France and its universal values are here with us today, represented by their president, who is a socialist leader in Europe and who fought in the French resistance against

Nazi fascism. This is extremely important, because his presence here gives us the values and moral strength of democracy. This will allow us to continue talking about national sovereignty, Latin America's integration, justice for our peoples, and freedom for all consciences. The democrats and socialists of the world share a faith in justice and liberty, and this allows us to see the future. We see that our people will attain sovereignty; Latin America will attain unity based on the example given by a modern Europe; and we will attain liberty—which should be the guidelines for every democracy. We will free ourselves from an ignominious poverty, an ignominious dependence, an ideological and cultural domination, and thus be able to seek our spiritual development.

However, in attaining our economic liberation, we hope we have not fallen into the domination of technology that silences man and enslaves him even further. Your statements concerning disarmament and halting unnecessary expenses in war-related technology have also been heard in this continent. Therefore, we believe you are a great friend of Latin America, Peru, and the people who struggle for their development and independence. You honor France and its principles, and you honor the great Socialist Party, whose values you have implemented. I salute you on behalf of all those who have gathered here and all the Peruvian people. We recall the echoes of our independence and the eternal voices of liberty, equality, and fraternity. You should know that amidst this complex situation, where only bad news is spread, the only goal behind our personal or joint efforts is to conquer a true and everlasting liberty for all Peruvians and—who knows, perhaps one day—for all Latin Americans.

Welcome to Peru. [applause]

Mitterrand Dinner Speech

PA120000 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish
0330 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Speech by French President Francois Mitterrand at a dinner in his honor held at the Government Palace in Lima—live; in French, with passage-by-passage translation into Spanish]

[Text] Mr President: I am deeply moved by the words you have addressed not only to me, but to my country. It is true that at the international level, my principal objective is to convey the understanding that development is the basic problem for all, because in the framework of such difficult problems, taking into consideration the increasing division between the North and the South, the wealthy countries become wealthier every day and the poor countries become poorer every day. We have come to a turnabout in history that will occupy all of the next century.

One cannot expect to maintain international peace as long as two-thirds of humanity is in desperate straits. What I say is applicable to the countries of the North as well as those of the South, because it is necessary for the

more advanced countries to understand that it is more advantageous for them that all the countries of the world again have growth. It is not normal for the affairs of the world to be turned over to speculation or forced relations unless these relations are intelligent.

It is not normal to refrain from attempting to achieve self-sufficiency in food in every country of the world. It is not normal for the interaction of interests of some countries to destroy development plans that were drafted with difficulty by the countries that wish to develop themselves, because the prices of raw materials fluctuate so much that they are very difficult to bear. It is not normal for the trade deficit or budget deficit of the most important countries of the world to be paid for in the end by other countries through, for example, interest rates that become unbearable for most countries.

Monetary disorder cannot continue to dominate the economies, because a national currency has an international value. It is a refuge [as heard] currency, a reserve currency, and controls absolutely everything, for good or bad. It is not normal to refuse to increase the availability and resources of the large international organizations that receive multiple requests from countries that want to safeguard their economies, which is the case, naturally, of poor countries.

If one can consider it normal for the financial organizations to expect the countries that request their resources to accept the proposed measures, it is not normal for these measures to deplete the resources of those nations to the point of bankrupting them, which is not advantageous for anyone. Therefore, I now express my support for a new international economic order. It has been discussed for 20 years, but it is a long time in coming.

Meanwhile, the crisis is increasingly aggravated. Every day, there are more and more debtor countries, which are less and less able to pay off their debts; each day there are fewer and fewer creditor countries that recover their balance. We see we are in bad shape. I think, however, that this situation could be solved with a measure of sound judgment and understanding. It is necessary to apply fundamental and basic principles. For instance, when a country has incurred a debt—I do not mean a man, a party, or even a government—it must be aware that this creates a legal relationship in the framework of international morals. There is, however, another moral aspect to be considered. We must prevent millions upon millions, and even billions, of human beings from being led to desperation, economic and political crisis, and civil war. This could lead to confusion in the world. We must avoid this and we have the means to do it.

Mr President Alan Garcia, I came to visit you in this spirit. I am familiar with Peru's deficit and the radical positions you sometimes adopt. I also know, however, that you are a man of good disposition, aware of your duty. In addition, you love your people deeply. Mr President, I have come as a friend, to understand and

learn and, if possible, help solve the great difficulties we all know. Of course, France cannot take the place of all the world's more advanced countries from the industrial viewpoint. France is a member country of all of the leading international organizations. France can voice its views at these organizations. Even if its voice is not listened to, France must speak more and more and keep reiterating its views in the hope that common sense will triumph some day. Naturally, this much is clear: We cannot afford to wait, because additional difficulties could arise.

What I can say, in order not to make this speech too long, is that I will return to Europe tomorrow morning. I will return with an earnest desire to contribute, as much as I can, toward dialogue between those who demand money and those who demand justice. We also have to keep in mind that justice also means the obligations we must meet. We also must keep in mind that there are many poor people in the wealthy countries. We must remember that trade balance in our country is part of the possibility of raising your people's standard of living.

I will now repeat something I have already said. There are seven great industrial countries—the United States, Japan, Canada, Italy, the FRG, the United Kingdom, and France. We and the other countries must show we are intelligent. I think we can ask other peoples to do likewise. Personally, I am convinced that every man should be able to control his destiny. I think mankind as a whole should also share this ability.

We have discussed techniques, but I will not speak about them because it is quite late. Financial techniques are manifold. The determination to forge ahead is only one, a unique one. We must affirm ourselves in this determination.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you for your welcome in this great, beautiful, and historic city.

I want to state that it has been a great pleasure for me to have renewed the dialogue that President Alan Garcia and I initiated in Paris.

Alan Garcia is a young man with deep faith, and these are irreplaceable qualities. I wish him success in his work. I wish for the Peruvian people to have the knowledge to safeguard the road to their future in the framework of national unity. I am convinced, ladies and gentlemen, that all the French people who are here are happy to be with you. We will have other opportunities to be together, but if the opportunities do not present themselves, then we will seek them. This way, we will be able to maintain and strengthen our ties so France may provide an example of the meaning of cordiality.

I want to state my appreciation to the president of Peru. I wish him, his government, and all the leaders of all the parties success. I wish you fortitude. I say that you have

to intensify your activities, but you should never isolate yourself from the international community because everything is linked. However, there is no reason why I should have to give you advice.

Mr President, I will now conclude with a heartfelt and traditional statement: Best wishes to everyone, to the Peruvian people, their leaders, and you, Mr President, you who face great difficulties with courage and optimism and with the will to overcome obstacles.

The truth is that there is no secret. Everything can be achieved when one loves his country, when there is determination, and when one has the goal of being just with oneself and with others.

Viva Peru, Mr President. Viva future relations between Peru and France, and viva France, of course, since I am in charge of that country.

Our paths are near each other. We are going to keep them alongside one another, and I am not going to say for better or for worse, only for better.

Madame, best wishes to you and to your dear people, to your family.

Ladies and gentlemen, best wishes to you also, Peruvian friends sitting around this table with your president, Alan Garcia.

I wish you all good physical and spiritual health. I hope when we see each other again, everything will have been achieved.

Further on Mitterrand Remarks

LD111427 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT
11 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Francois Mitterrand will return to Paris this evening after a 5-day tour of South America. The head of state has ended his journey with a friendly visit to Peru. [passage omitted] In Lima, Francois Mitterrand advised his host, President Garcia, not to isolate his country from the rest of the international community, a piece of advice in the form of a warning. Here is Jean-Pierre Boris of Radio France Internationale:

[Begin Boris recording] The French head of state warned his host against Peru becoming isolated internationally because of its attitude toward repaying its foreign debt. When we return to Paris, Francois Mitterrand said, we will look at how Peru might avoid isolating itself from the international community without paying too high a price for its desire to fulfill its obligations and, at the same time, allow this people to have a better standard of living. This is a clear reference to President Garcia's determination to limit the repayment of Peru's debt to 10 percent of its foreign earnings. By inviting the Peruvian president to fall back into line so as to be able to count on France's support, Francois Mitterrand has gotten off on the wrong foot with Alan Garcia. A short

while earlier, President Garcia had welcomed the Socialist president and former activist. He was expecting something other than calls for moderation. [end recording]

Mitterrand Departure Reported

PA111338 Paris AFP in Spanish 1305 GMT 11 Oct 87

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand departed from Lima for Paris today at 0748 (1248 GMT) after a 15-hour "friendly visit" to Peru. This was the last leg of his Latin American tour, which included Argentina and Uruguay.

After the playing of the national anthems and reviewing of the honor guard, Peruvian President Alan Garcia accompanied President Mitterrand to the Concorde, which will make a refueling stop at Pointe-a-Pitre in the French Antilles.

Uruguay

Shevardnadze Speaks on Trade, Foreign Debt

PY131634 Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish
6 Oct 87 p 8

[Text] The speech that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze delivered yesterday centered around the need for world disarmament and world peace, and on the need for solving the foreign debt problem. Concerning the foreign debt, he said that "it is essential to approach the foreign debt issue from a practical viewpoint as soon as possible because, to some extent, the foreign debt problem is also a cause of massive destruction which could someday destroy the foundations of the international community."

Concerning trade, the foreign minister said that his country has proposed the elimination of protectionist barriers on developing country imports, because "if such obstacles are not removed, protectionist countries may end up without anything to protect."

Shevardnadze delivered a speech during a luncheon that Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias hosted in his honor at the Taranco Palace at noon yesterday. The luncheon was attended by ministers, diplomats accredited to our government, and members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress.

Shevardnadze first said that along with the good things that it has produced, modern technology has also "increased the level of vulnerability of all nations, without exclusions."

"The Uruguayan position is very close to our own position. The exchange of views between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Sanguinetti has reflected clear coincidences or affinities," he added.

"I am very happy to be here, but my concern has not diminished. These 10 days in Latin America have convinced me more and more that, together with the elimination of massive extermination weapons, which is already the best sign of unprecedented goodwill in the history of mankind, it is also indispensable to channel the foreign debt problem toward practical solutions because, to a certain extent, the debt problem is also a massive extermination weapon that may someday destroy the bases of the international community," he said.

"There is only one alternative;" the foreign minister said, "to create international economic security devices for a new, fairer economic order. First of all, however, we must adopt urgent and unpostponable measures to alleviate the seriousness of the crisis."

"It is entirely evident that the economy of the developing countries, weakened by the transference of several billions, needs urgent help. It is immoral to expect that the debtors must again tighten their belts. Economy is not a goal in itself; it is only a way of meeting the necessities of society and of the people. For this reason, we cannot solve economic problems at the expense of the people. It is better that all of us together resume sending resources, which have now been suspended, to the developing countries," he said.

Shevardnadze also said that "the payment of interest on the debt is a matter of national dignity. It is necessary, however, that these payments be limited to prudent levels; otherwise, they will become a halter around the neck of the debtors."

"We think that payments should not surpass a certain percentage of the debtor's exports because if the people work only to pay a debt, their will and the economic foundation of their nations may be undermined," he said.

"Finally, we propose the elimination of the protectionist barriers levied on the imports of the developed countries. If these barriers are not lifted, the protectionist countries may one day find out that there is nothing more for them to defend," he added.

It is significant to realize that the world's yearly military expenses are almost equal to the total amount of developing countries foreign debt. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the truth: The path that leads toward economic development (and we are entirely convinced of it) crosses that of disarmament," he said.

"President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has said that the order of international trade must be planned, and this cannot be denied. We understand that the developing countries yearn to consolidate their economic independence. The USSR decision to join the raw materials

common fund eloquently shows that we want to contribute to the stabilization of this aspect of international trade, which is so important for the developing countries," he stressed.

"The international economic organizations, including the GATT, should contribute to the strengthening of an economic-trade cooperation. The reorganization of the foreign trade activities, which is being conducted in the USSR, and the revision of our laws on foreign trade have created the additional favorable conditions for a rapprochement between the USSR and the GATT. If the USSR joins the GATT, this organization will then, from our point of view, become universal. We are attentively accompanying the multilateral negotiations being held within the framework of the 'Uruguayan Round' talks, and we are willing to participate in them on a constructive basis," Shevardnadze said. The Soviet foreign minister concluded by saying, "I will soon have the opportunity of meeting President Sanguinetti again. I am anxiously looking forward to this meeting with a man who impressed me very much when we met in New York in 1985."

Zerbino Comments

PY131651 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 6 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] Economy and Finance Minister Ricardo Zerbino yesterday commented on Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's statement on the foreign debt problem.

Zerbino told *El Dia* that he agrees with Shevardnadze's remark that the problem of the debt is an international problem because "it is hindering the efforts being made to achieve development," and that "to honor the debt is a matter of national dignity, which is fundamental for coexistence within the society and for coexistence and respect among nations."

Zerbino said that, considering what was said by Shevardnadze, these countries should seek "ways of combining these points through a system of payment that does not represent too heavy a burden on their economies, does

not hinder the legitimate yearnings of the people or invalidate the investment efforts that the economies must make to accelerate growth."

Guyana

King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho Departs

FL092257 Bridgetown CANA in English 2132 GMT
8 Oct 87

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 8, CANA—King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho left Guyana today after a three-day state visit paving the way for deeper cultural and scientific contacts between the two states.

King Moshoeshoe said he had very useful discussions with President Desmond Hoyte and they have agreed it is high time that the governments of Lesotho and Guyana move to concretise the cultural and scientific agreement between their two countries signed two years ago.

Lesotho, he added, hopes that in the near future it would be possible for some of its medical students to study at the recently established faculty of medicine at the University of Guyana.

Answering questions on the situation in Southern Africa, he said it was now only a matter of time before apartheid is dismantled. It is no longer a question of if, it is a question of when apartheid will be destroyed, he said in response to a question.

The king told reporters Lesotho, entirely surrounded by South Africa, is committed to the dismantling of apartheid but is handicapped by both economic and geographic disadvantages.

However, as a member of the Southern Africa Development Coordinating Council (SADCC) whose objective is to lessen member countries dependence on South Africa, Lesotho will do everything possible to reduce its dependence on South Africa, he said.

The king flew to Barbados where he met with Barbados Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford.

He was due to leave later today on his way to Canada for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference.